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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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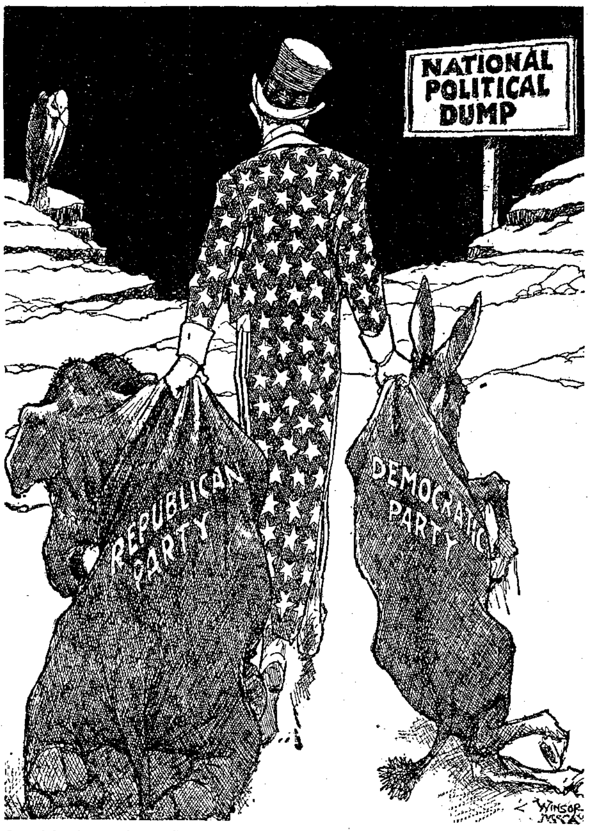
LEADING AMERICANS ATTACK AND DEFEND CONGRESS

BOLSHEVISM AND CONGRESS were coupled as menaces to the American nation at a conference of the American Bankers' Association in New York last week. "With such agencies at work in the country as Bolshevism and the present United States Congress, we have some job on our hands to maintain the integrity of the nation and the security of her institutions," said the speaker. Mr. Orrin Lester of the Bowery Savings Bank. "The worst thing we have is our American Congress," declared Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, addressing the annual meeting of stockholders a few days earlier. Nor are these sharp thrusts against the legislative branch of our Government isolated and exceptional. Others were quoted in our issue of April 5, in an article entitled "Ominous Mutterings Against Congress." For further light on what seems to be a wide-spread popular dissatisfaction, THE LITERARY DIGEST has asked a number of prominent and representative men and women for expressions of opinion concerning this dissatisfaction, its causes and its possible remedies. Here we give their replies, grouped broadly according to the interests represented—as, for instance, the world of business, the world of government and the world of labor. But before considering these groups it will be interesting to glance at some of the main points in the general clash of attack and defense. The sharpest onslaughts against Congress seem to be made by spokesmen for business and finance—as illustrated by the words of Mr. Gary and Mr. Lester already quoted—among whom there seems to be a feeling that our legislators have hampered the advance of prosperity with partizan and unsettling investigations while neglecting to enact promised and essential measures. Spokesmen for labor, on the other hand, are generally zealous to champion Congress against the attacks of the "employing class." Thus "Congress can not be accused of doing nothing if they can eliminate from the Council Chambers of our nation the sinister influences that now prevail," declares President James W. Kline of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, who is convinced that "it would be a crime to smother these investigations before the people are satisfied." "Congress is stronger to-day with the people than it has been for the last thirty years," thinks Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America—to quote another typical reply from the Labor side. On the other hand, President John L. Lewis of the powerful United Mine Workers of America accuses Congress of having lost "its sense of proportion and its appreciation of true values."



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IF THEY DON'T REFORM

—McCay in the New York *American*.

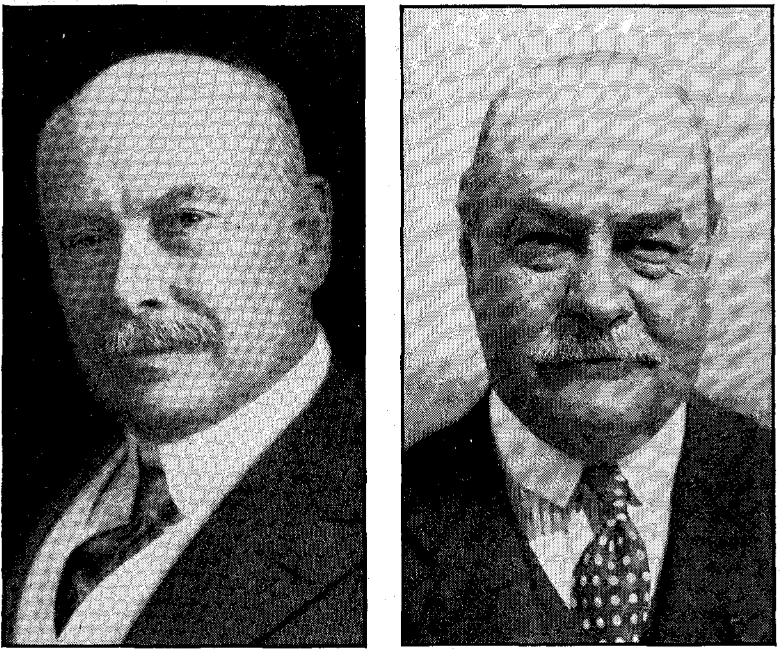
But there are critics of the situation who look beyond the present epidemic of investigations and legislative doldrums in search of the deeper factors that interfere with the efficiency of our Government. Thus Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under President Wilson, writes us that "the rigid separation between the Executive and Legislative branches of our National Government engenders jealousy, suspicion and hostility"; and he finds that the resultant conditions have "grown steadily and rapidly worse." Mr. Baker suggests as a remedial measure that the members of the President's Cabinet shall have the right to participate without a vote in all Congressional debates affecting the affairs of their respective departments. To quote further:

"Congress acts upon matters affecting the Executive Departments without the benefit of full discussion by the responsible heads of those departments, and for many years committees of Congress have listened to and been influenced by prejudiced stories gossiped to them by discharged employees, ambitious subordinates and suspicious outsiders, without the corrective of the presence of the responsible head of the department concerned. This situation has grown steadily and rapidly worse, and at times has taken the form of attempts by Congress to control Executive action in the matter of appointments and policies of a purely administrative sort. On the other hand, the Executive, feeling itself disregarded and often misrepresented by the legislature, has been resentful, and perhaps not always as open as it should be with the law-making body. The results of this situation have often been ridiculous. They grow increasingly serious. I have for a long time believed that the members of the President's Cabinet should have a right to participate without vote in all debates in the Senate and House affecting the affairs of their respective departments, and should be subject to interrogation on the floor. The bill introduced by Congressman Mooney of Ohio, and introduced many years ago by Senator Pendleton of Ohio, aimed to accomplish this reform. It would, I believe, cure much of the popular distrust with which the action of the legislative branch is viewed."

Congress, according to Hudson Maxim, inventor, is intimidated by organized minorities. "The main trouble with our lawmakers in the legislatures of both the State and the nation is cold-footedness, which makes them pussyfoot," he writes. And he goes on to say:

"The country has become speckled from ocean to ocean with contending organizations whose purpose it is to secure the passage of certain laws to their liking, or to defeat laws not to their liking, and their Representatives' lobby in Congress. They get constituents to write to their Representatives to plead their various causes, and these organizations are also pledged to use their influence at elections to defeat any Congressman who dares to balk at their dictation and their guidance.

"Something ought to be done to prevent the intimidation of our legislators. Possibly, the Australian system of secret balloting ought to be introduced into our legislative halls."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"THE WORST THING WE HAVE"

Is the American Congress, declares Elbert H. Gary, head of the Steel Corporation.

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"CONTEMPTUOUS OF PUBLIC INTEREST"

Is what President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia says Congress has become.

THEY INDICT CONGRESS

Judge Gary, in reply to our letter, repeats what he had said to his company's stockholders, that from the point of view of business prosperity "the worst thing we have at the present time is our American Congress." Enlarging on this point, he proceeds:

"There are men in Congress who are naturally selfish and who act and vote and talk with a view of advancing personal interests. Of course those men are unworthy of their position. There are other men, with perhaps good minds, certainly good intentions, but who in their actions are just as bad as the first named, men of little experience in business affairs, some with poor judgment, some influenced by considerations that are unworthy, without knowing it, who by their action are bringing harm upon the country, men who seem to be inconsiderate of the best interests of our people."

Because Congress is "nothing more nor less than the reflection of the people," says F. N. Shepherd, executive manager of the American Bankers Association, its faults "can be corrected only by the constant vigilance of an intelligent electorate." For many of our troubles Mr. Shepherd blames the direct primary system:

"Largely as a result of the primaries and the subsequent indifference of the voter, we are becoming a Government of blocs and groups. The effect of the direct primary is already shown in the quality and caliber of our Representatives, who aspire to office, become candidates, and are often elected by reason of their own aggressiveness and ambition and not because they were selected through any intelligent sifting process as those best fitted to serve and then presented to the people for consideration and approval."

Congress has ceased to represent the people, declares Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who replies to our question with a copy of an address he recently delivered on this subject. To quote some of his most pessimistic sayings:

"It is mere platitude to repeat that the three departments of our Government are independent of each other, and that each in its field is representative of the people. As matters have developed, it is the legislative branch of the Government, the Congress, which has chiefly broken down, not only in efficiency and in public service, but in representative character and capacity. The President, and the President alone, directly represents the whole people of the United States, for he is the single public officer in whose choosing the entire electorate may take part. The Supreme Court represents the people in respect of their fundamental principles and their controlling ideals, and in its political capacity it exists to interpret passing moods, changing opinions, and attempted acts in the light of these principles and ideals. The Congress, with here and there a few notable and outstanding exceptions in its membership, has become not only negligent of the public interest, but contemptuous of it. When the roll is called in the Senate and the House of Representatives the voices that answer—again with a few notable and outstanding exceptions—are not the voices of public servants fearless to do their duty and impatient to serve the interest of the whole people, but rather the voices of partizan bitterness, of malice, of selfish and disordered ambition, of blocs and groups and sections. The still small voice of any representative of the whole people is drowned among the strident clamor of such.

"If the record of the present House of Representatives is bad, and if that of the Sixty-eighth Congress as a whole is one that gravely disappoints every patriotic American, what is to be said of the exhibition of shameless contempt for the public interest and of ill-mannered scandal-mongering that is presented by the Senate? It is probably within the truth to say that American political history will be searched in vain for any similar degrading exhibition."

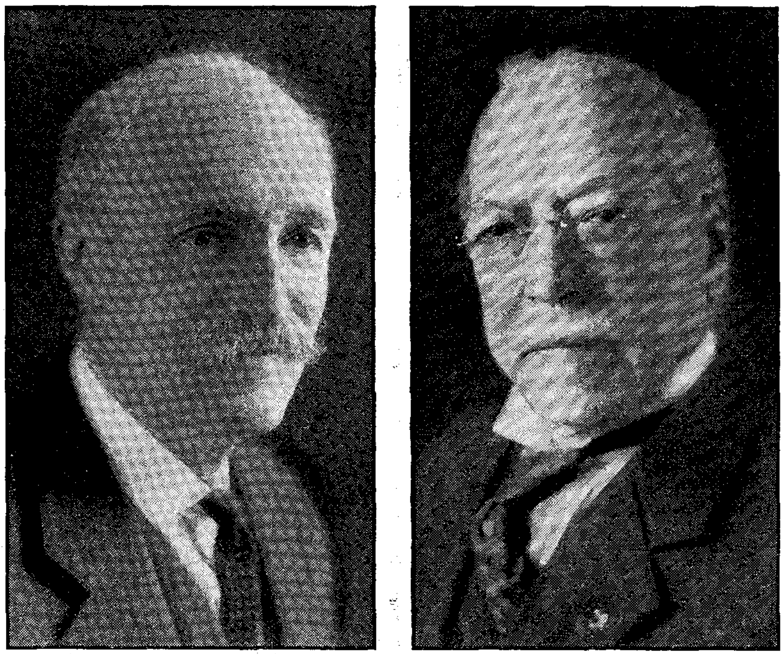
The failure of the present Congress, according to Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, is merely a part of the general spiritual slump that, in his opinion, the nation has experienced since "the unfortunate armistice of November, 1918." From that moment, he says, "a reaction from the heroic temper set in, first among the American troops in France, and then among the people at home." In Congress "bitter political partizanship" made its appearance, scoffing at "generosity or idealism in international affairs." Dr. Eliot looks for a remedy in "the segregation or grouping of a new party, drawn from both the Democratic and Republican parties by a man in whom are combined the best qualities of Cleveland, Roosevelt and Wilson."

On the other hand President Henry N. MacCracken of Vassar College, writes us that—

"The 'mutterings against Congress,' promoted by those who wish to draw a red herring across the trail of graft in officers of administration, can mislead no one. Congress is what it has always been; but it lacks an administration to give it leadership.

> "I am amazed, not at Congress, but at the people, who seem for the first time in history to contemplate graft in high office with resignation. It is incredible that so low a conception of professional honor can prevail without more protest. An officer of administration, who places the knowledge given him by high civic position at the disposal of private citizens, an officer who seeks high posts for members of his family and later has dealings with those concerned, as the representative of his country, should be hounded from society. The poor geological engineer who leaves the U. S. Geological Survey must not for years enter the territory where he has worked. This is a rule of the Survey, and a good one. It should apply as the minimum standard of professional ethics in all government posts. If this standard is attained by the present 'inaction' of Congress, by all means let its investigations go on."

Let us turn now to the testimony of such spokesmen for the business world as bankers, manufacturers, and presidents of Chambers of Commerce. The trouble rests with the small group of insurgents that hold the balance of power in the present Congress, in the opinion of F. A. Seiberling, of the Seiberling Rubber Company, of Akron, Ohio: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"A VITAL SERVICE TO OUR NATION"

Is being rendered by Congress in "cleaning up the mess at Washington," says Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who is "not at all worried" about our legislative branch.

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CONGRESS HAS SERVED THE COUNTRY

By its investigations and its immigration law, avers President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. But, he adds, "its sins of omission are manifold."

THEY DEFEND CONGRESS

> "Our scheme of government contemplates party control and party responsibility.
>
> "The scheme so far as the present Congress is concerned has broken down, since neither of the dominant parties have a majority of the whole that function as regular party men. As a matter of fact, about 5 per cent. of the whole body (that are classed as radicals or insurgents) are able to shape the course of legislation that properly should be directed by party groups of at least 50 per cent. representation. In that case, some party can be held responsible for the action or inaction of Congress.
>
> "The fault of the existing situation is not with Congress, but with the voters who created the present body.
>
> "To my mind, no scheme of government has yet been devised that excels for practical results, in the interests of all the people, that of party government, and no Congressman should be elected who would not bow to the will of the majority of his party members on policies the success of which depend upon party control.
>
> "Every four years we have an orgy of political 'mud-slinging' preceding a national election, during which the self-interest of candidates and parties prompts an appeal to the passion and prejudice of voters more than to their reason. This campaign will be no exception, but I have faith that the morning after election the mental balance of the people will be restored and each of us will go on about our business in about the same old way, happy with whatever kind of government we have placed in control."

The people of this country will not indefinitely tolerate "the breakdown of the legislative functions of our national Government" and the present "discreditable political turmoil," avers Edward Prizer, president of the Vacuum Oil Company, New York. But the blame rests ultimately with the electorate, President H. B. Thayer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company reminds us, because—

> "The people of this country, certainly in latter years, have paid too little attention to the previous records and the capabilities of those elected to make the laws of the country. Legislation is the most important function of the Government. Laws exist until they are repealed. The influence of Executives lasts only during their Administration. To my mind, therefore, more consideration should be given to the choice of legislators than even to the choice of Executives, and the future of national self-government in this country depends upon the choice of our legislators."

"I have no feeling that representative government is threatened with a permanent breakdown, because I still hope that in some way the people may yet impress Congress with their feeling of impatience over the waste of time in Washington," writes B. L. Winchell, president of the Remington Typewriter Company.

Some novel suggestions are offered by David M. Finnegan, president of the South Dakota Bankers' Association, who thinks that Congress "has broken down completely as far as constructive legislation is concerned." Writing from Yankton, Mr. Finnegan remarks breezily:

> "Let's clean house, starting with the President. Elect Governor Smith or Senator Copeland as President, also retire a number of Senators and Congressmen who are seeking reelection. Let's get back to what our forefathers intended this Government should be, 'A Government of the people, for the people, and by the people.'
>
> "If Congress continues to deprive States of their rights, State governments will mean but little to us. I sometimes think that it is the poor liquor they sell in Washington that has got Congress in such a muddle. Why not repeal the Volstead Law and let the boys get some good stuff and they may get back to the point where they will pass some worthwhile legislation."

From presidents of Chambers of Commerce all over the country comes a sharp fire of criticism against our national legislators. "The Senate activities in Washington the past few weeks have tried the patience of our citizenry almost to the breaking-point," writes Thomas F. I. McDonnell, from Providence. Mr. McDonnell, however, advocates responsible investigation and punishment for all guilty public officials. From Indianapolis, Henry L. Dithmer accuses Congress of wasting in pursuit of political capital the time that it owes to the service of the people. He writes:

> "Congress has within itself the power to inspire public confidence and support. It can only do this, however, by following businesslike principles in handling public affairs involving such enormous sums of money and such vital and important matters as fall to its lot.
>
> "If members of Congress will shut their ears to loud-voiced, highly organized minorities, and vote fearlessly and without regard to political consequences, it will not be long before the public realizes that a change has taken place and that their elected representatives come closer to representing than they have in recent times."

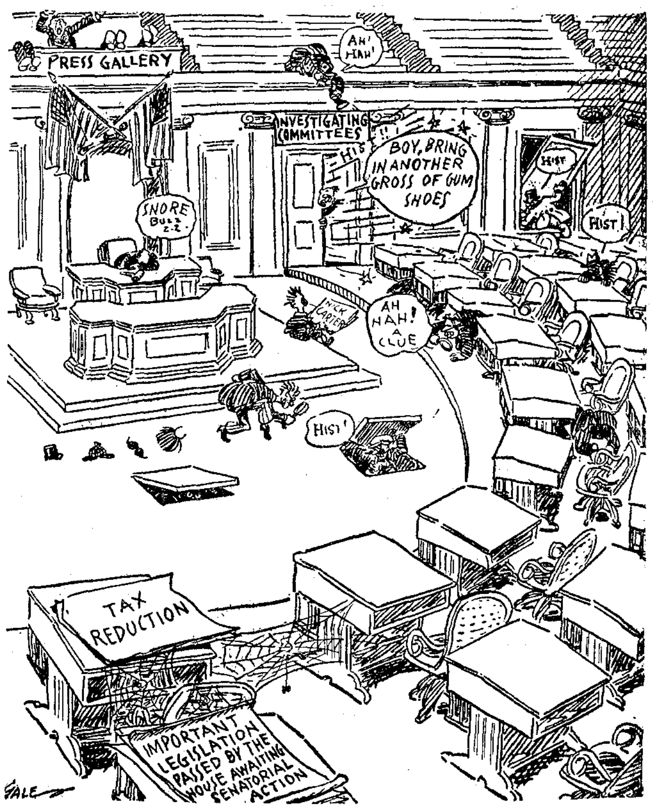
"Too many small men in the seats of the mighty," is the way

A. Julius Freiberg, of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, diagnoses the situation. To quote him further:

"Something is going fundamentally wrong with our Government, both National and State, and the people are realizing it. Any one who makes public speeches knows that he can always raise a laugh by a casual pleasantry at the expense of the Senate.

"January opened with an encouraging outlook for business, but everybody is aware that there has been a decided sloughing off in business activity during the past six weeks. Is it the doings of Congress? No one can positively say yes, but it is entirely probable that weakness at the helm of the Government is making business enterprise hesitate.

"The distrust does not rest on one political party more than another. It is a case of a 'plague on both your houses.' In my opinion we have got loaded up with too many small men in the seats of the mighty—too many demagogs, too many cheap men, too many small potatoes. The investigations have brought some good results, but also a revelation as to the investigators. Their motives have shown up petty (principally to put the other party in a hole), their manners faulty, and their sense of justice very unjudicial. The people like fair play, and tho they love scandal, they want the wrongdoer brought to book by fair men and fair means, otherwise the remedy is worse than the cure.



A BUSY DAY IN THE SENATE

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*.

"Why have our traditions fallen low? Why do we not trust the more high-minded? Even the politicians—the wider known ones—have in the past had some measure of patriotic disinterestedness. I think it is because we have gone too far afield away from representative government. It is a far cry from our ideal of Democracy to the great god Demos. Certain special interests who control both Houses of Congress, without regard to party, because of their wide popular appeal, can use the lower rather than the higher men. The direct primary is not the sole factor, tho it is, perhaps, the medium. The yellow press, the cheap movie, the bigot in the pulpit, and the parlor socialist all have helped. In sum, I believe we have sacrificed a tradition of dignity for too much cheap direct action. We must go back again a little toward the fathers. And if it is necessary to give up the direct primary, tho it promised much, let us have the courage to do it."

From New Orleans Charles E. Dunbar, Jr., replies with a specific list of things his section wants and Congress neglects:

"We have long felt the public welfare is not being served when, session after session, Congress neglects the larger constructive work needed done for the good of the nation.

"Down here we are particularly interested in securing from the Government a sound policy of flood-control, under which flood-levels will be lowered and controlled.

"The policy of the Mississippi River Commission, persisted in since 1879, has failed solve the problem, and Congress has not attempted to interfere with this policy or to accept new constructive methods to solve the problem.

"We want some of the surplus flood-waters in the source streams used for irrigation, for power an for stream-flow regulation, and some of it sent direct to the Gulf from the Lower River over spillways and waste weirs. The levees can then safely hold the remainder.

"We want the long-ago approved inland channel projects completed so we can move some of our commerce to and from the interior by boats at lower transportation costs.

"We want the forests replanted.

"We want lower taxes, greater economy in government, and less government in business.

"We want Section 28 of the Merchant Marine Act repealed.

"We want the helpful work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce supported by adequate appropriations.

"These things are not being done by Congress, and we are not content."

"Disgraceful subordination of the business interests of this country to partizan politics" is the charge hurled against Congress by William Lacey, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. While Mr. Lacey believes in "swift and sure punishment for all who are guilty," he feels that these muckraking investigations, solely started for the purpose of confusing the minds of the unthinking masses relative to the honesty of legislators, are threatening the very foundations of our Government." From Portland, Oregon, Mr. Frank E. Andrews writes:

"Congress was created by our Constitution as our Federal legislative system. If Congress is to give its major time to inquisitorial duties, assuming the rôle of prosecutor and judge, secret service sleuth and lawyer, it will have little time left for Federal legislation.

"Most urgent legislative matters pend. The nation's business is involved. Attention is now so exclusively directed to graft, alleged graft, scandal, rumor and vice that there is no thought for constructive legislation. Fumigation is not intended to destroy the house and its lawful occupants. This craze for unlimited investigation of everything and everybody, conducted without rules or bounds, is destroying confidence. Let Congress legislate, and if investigation is needed, have it by proper legislative act set up the machinery for such work, in accordance with the principles of orderly government, and then Congress may give some time to the duties for which it was created.

"Hunt down all official and public dishonesty, but do it in a regular and orderly way.

"Legislate through the established agency, or set up some legislative agency which will regard this an important function of Government."

Failure to enact the Mellon tax-reduction bill is a heavy count against Congress in the opinion of many of these Chamber of Commerce presidents. Representative Government is not breaking down, but "Representatives are backing down," writes Harold H. Emmons from Detroit, who goes on to say:

"The question resolves itself into the election of Representatives and Senators, who think more of country than of party and self; who spend more time championing such proposals as the Mellon tax plan than in fighting personalities; who care more for a reputation based upon clear thinking and right voting than for any temporary success having as its foundation an appeal to prejudices and partizanship."

In similar vein writes Sidney Detmers from Buffalo:

"In my opinion, the record of Congress to date should be a cause for serious apprehension not merely to the business interests of this country, but to all our citizens. There never was a time in the nation's history when a more urgent demand for the exercising of the most rigid economies existed nor such a widespread feeling on the part of individual citizens for relief from constantly growing taxation. Yet, when a plan is presented giving assurance not merely for taxation reduction, but also business revival through releasing money to become available for industrial development, such as is possible under the Mellon Plan, we find Congress dallying and playing politics.

"In acceding to the constantly growing demands for paternalistic laws, Congress is feeding slow poison to the tap-root on which our Republic has thrived, and unless there is a right-about-face in this respect, we can look for an influx of Old World evils, abhorrent to American citizens, and just as deadly to our Republic as similar measures have been to all past democracies."

The failure of Congress to enact the Mellon Plan is also what most impresses President E. E. Fairchild of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, who writes:

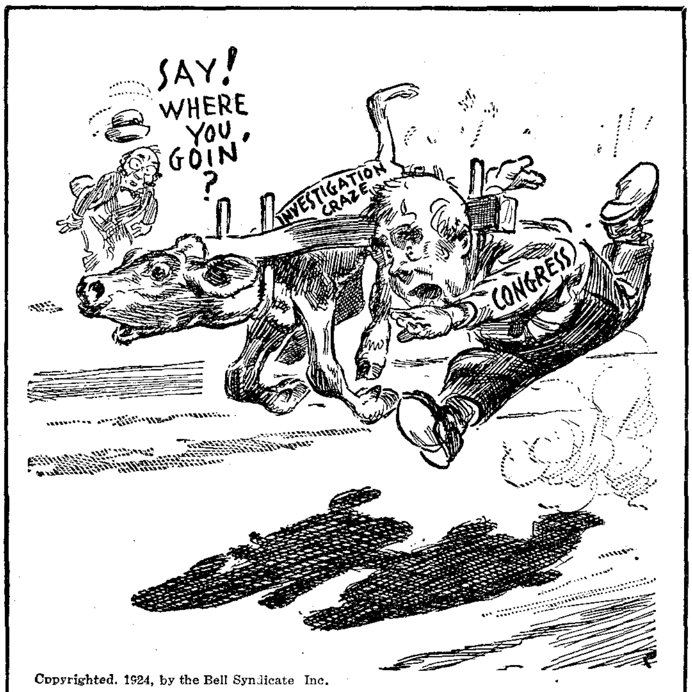
"Nothing has been brought against the plan but the quibbling of little men anxious for petty advantage. I believe this is disappointing to the country. I believe it will tend to deter men approaching Mr. Mellon's caliber from attempting to serve their country in the way they are fitted best to serve it."

"It is obvious that our country will not be benefited if it is made impossible for gentlemen like Secretary Mellon to serve their country," writes James B. Forgan, chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago. And August Heckscher, capitalist, of New York, writes:

"With respect to the doings of Congress at this session I have been unable to escape the conclusion that the members of both Houses have been swayed far more by personal considerations than by an earnest effort to legislate for the welfare of the country at large. The statesmanlike and most helpful recommendations of experts like our Secretary of the Treasury in respect of changes in the tax laws, and of patriots like the Secretary and the President in respect of the soldiers' bonus, have been insultingly disregarded.

"The Congressmen and Senators evidently do not know or do not care how harmful are the present unscientific methods of taxation."

But even in the world of business Congress has its friends as well as its critics. "I am not one of those who think the ship of State is going on the rocks because Congress has taken so much steam to blow the whistle that it has stopt the engine," telegraphs George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak Company. "Notwithstanding the partizan and manifestly unfair manner in which the Senatorial investigation has been conducted, in my opinion good will come from it," because "hereafter character and decent associates will be considered political assets in the appointment to public office," writes William Cooper Procter, of the Procter and Gamble Company, Cincinnati. From Grand Forks, North Dakota, Michael F. Murphy, a banker, writes to protest his faith in his fellow men, in or out of government service. From Grafton, in the same State, another banker, Maj. M. H. Sprague, writes that "the trouble is largely of our own making":



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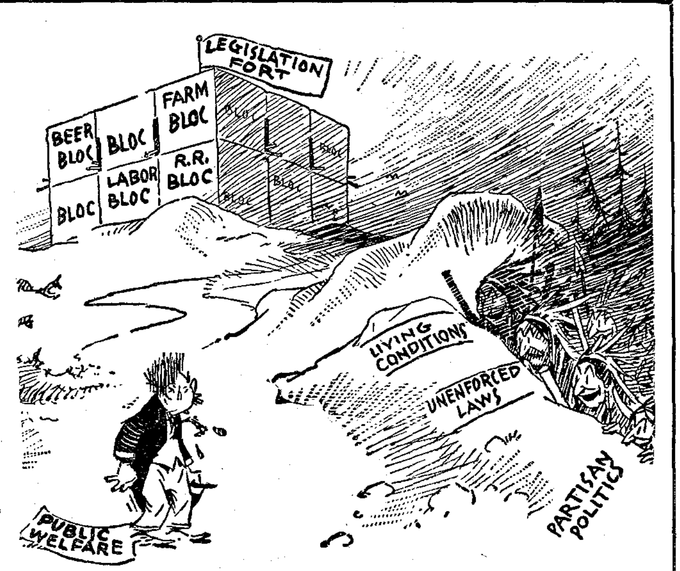
ASK THE CALF

—Reid for the Bell Syndicate.



OUTSIDE THE BLOCKHOUSE

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

"Why should we lay the blame on the individual members of Congress for their doings, when we as individual citizens very largely judge our representatives by the accomplishments they achieve for our section of the country or for the advantages they obtain for the particular social or economic plain that we happen to dwell upon.

"When we, as a people, realize that the Members of Congress should be elected as our representatives to participate in the Government of this whole country, and not as our entrants in the race for our personal desires or wishes, then may we expect to see a change in the attitude of Congress, a reduction in the expenses of Government and in the personnel of government employees and an increased coordination between the Legislative and Executive Branches of our Government and the prompt enactment of whatever legislation is needful."

From another Western State, Minnesota, comes an interesting report on the attitude of the farmer toward Congress. Edward Barr, agricultural secretary of the St. Paul Association, sends us this editorial from the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, which he says "represents the business view-point of a large number of people in the Northwest":

"There are Eastern newspapers which profess to fear that representative institutions are rapidly going to the dogs. Let us hasten to protest, on behalf of the Northwest, against this heresy. The farmer, who has been more sorely tried by representative institutions in the past three years than any other economic group in America, is by no means acting as tho he had lost faith in them. He is acting, on the contrary, as tho he had just begun to realize their uses.

"During his three unprosperous years, the farmer has slowly learned that, in the past, representative institutions have been used to place him at a disadvantage. He knows that he has not been protected by the tariff, and that others have. He sees two uses for representative institutions in the present or the future. He has worked out a plan by which it will be possible for the benefits of the tariff to shower down upon him, equally with the industrial East. That is through organizing a government export agency to take his surplus off his hands, at his own expense. The East has dubbed this 'McNary-Haugen Socialism.' But if this use of representative institutions fails, then he has another. That will be through placing American industry and labor on the same world-market with him. In other words, the farmer proposes to put representative institutions to one of two uses—protection or free trade."

(*Continued on page 58*)

THE TRANSPORTATION EXPERT — THE CHEMICAL EXPERT — THE ENGINEERING EXPERT

Transportation, chemistry and power construction—the three essentials in the successful manufacture of cheap fertilizer—are represented by these three new bidders for Muscle Shoals. They are, from left to right, W. W. Atterbury, Elon H. Hooker, and J. G. White. Whether their offer is a better one than Henry Ford's remains to be seen. The American Society of Civil Engineers, however, recommends that Congress shall not lease or dispose of the property until all the facts regarding it have been brought to light by a fact-finding commission.

THE RIVAL BIDS FOR MUSCLE SHOALS

"WHERE ARE HENRY FORD'S FRIENDS?" naively asks the New York *World*, as it sees the motor manufacturer's offer to lease Muscle Shoals losing support. On March 29 the House of Representatives approved the Ford offer, but since that date, the Ford opponents have been laying down an editorial barrage that for the moment appears to have silenced the Ford forces. As for Mr. Ford, he has not availed himself, as his opponents have done, of the recent hearings at Washington.

In the opinion of Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, "the lease of Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford would result in the agricultural and industrial hamstringing of the South." And James R. Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior, fears that the acceptance of the Ford offer by the Senate would lead to "the creation of the greatest power trust known in history." Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Wilson Cabinet, believes that "to surrender Muscle Shoals to some private company for even fifty years, would be like giving away all the coal that will be discovered in the next century."

"The reaction against Mr. Ford's offer," notes the Springfield *Republican*, "did not set in powerfully enough to attract much attention until after the Teapot Dome scandal." Theretofore, we are informed by the Chicago *Daily News*, "Henry Ford's offer was blindly approved in the belief that the miracle man who submitted it was to be trusted implicitly, and that all safeguards and regulations were to be waived in his case." "The Ford lease has had popular support," agrees the Lincoln *State Journal*, "on the theory that Ford is primarily a philanthropist, but this view has weakened in the last few months."

"Mr. Ford," declares *The World*, "has not only offered less than any other bidder for Muscle Shoals, but has promised less in the way of public service." "A year from now," predicts the Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer*, "the people of the country will be amazed that the House of Representatives ever gave serious consideration to such an offer."

But the long-range gun that sets editorial pens to scratching on the story of Muscle Shoals—a thousand-times-told tale, as the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* observes—is a new bid, higher than Mr. Ford's. This is known as the Hooker-Atterbury-White offer, these being the names of its principals. Then there is the older offer of a combination of power companies operating in the South. According to the Providence *Journal:*

> "Experts who have studied the three offers are in agreement on the following figures: At the end of fifty years the Ford proposal would yield the Government $90,998,300; the power companies' offer for the same period would return $136,400,000; the Hooker-Atterbury-White offer would net $305,163,700. At the end of the fifty-year period, moreover, the nation could recover the leased property, if it wished, from the latter two interests, whereas the Ford proposal reserves the privilege of renewing the lease at the end of a century."

While the Hooker-Atterbury-White combination is said to be interested primarily in the manufacture of chemicals, Mr. Atterbury, whose specialty is railroad transportation, sees in Muscle Shoals the possibility of revolutionizing such transportation through the perfection of a new metal "lighter than steel and almost as strong," to be used in the construction of freight and passenger cars. The essential points of the Hooker-Atterbury-White proposal are thus given by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times:*

> "The Government shall furnish the capital for the various operations involved, and the company shall put in $1,000,000 as evidence of good faith.
>
> "The company shall at once relieve the Government of construction, operation, research and manufacture.
>
> "After various sinking-funds shall have been cared for, covering the return of the main government investment, the Government shall receive the bulk of the profits, which proportion after ten years shall amount to 75 per cent. to the Government and 25 per cent. to the company on fertilizer.
>
> "Absolute ownership in all properties shall reside in the Government, and the water-power and all other rights shall revert to the Government in fifty years, in compliance with the Federal Waterpower Act."

From other Washington sources we gather that the three new bidders against Mr. Ford would produce fertilizer at Muscle Shoals "on a large scale and at a low cost"; that one-third of the power developed would be used at Muscle Shoals, another third would be sold to near-by towns, and the balance distributed to farmers. One of the company's officials also told the Senate committee at a hearing that if the Hooker bid is accepted the company will try to develop a means of destroying the black wheat rust insect by chemical means, an insecticide to kill the peach-borer, calcium arsenate for use against the cotton boll-weevil, and another insecticide to use against tobacco parasites. According to a statement by a company representative:

> "Mr. Elon H. Hooker for thirty years has been engaged in the application of water-power to industrial chemistry, and is at the

head of one of the greatest electro-chemical enterprises in the world. He is now completing on a large scale at his Niagara Falls plant the most modern process for producing ammonia. Mr. Hooker is president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States.

"Mr. W. W. Atterbury is Vice-President in charge of Operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, and considered one of the ablest transportation executives in the railroad business. He was chosen by the United States Government to construct and operate its military railroads in France during the war.

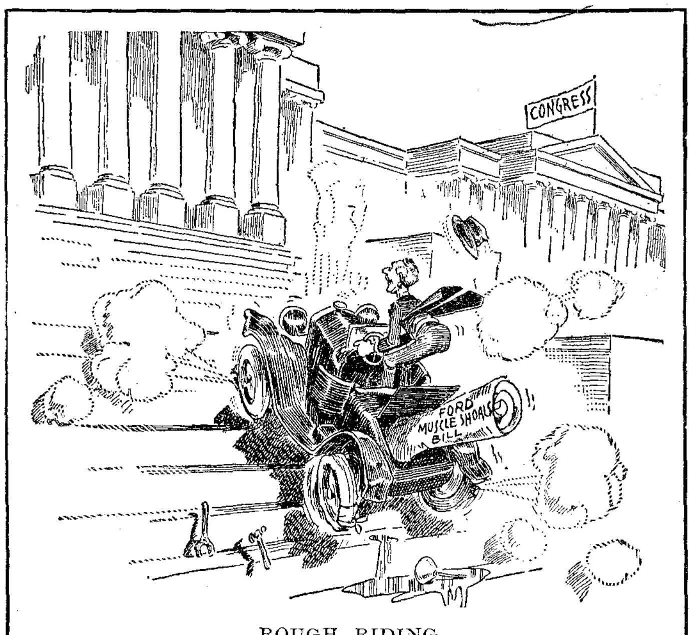
"Mr. J. G. White is recognized as one of the foremost builders of hydro-electric power and transmission lines, steam-power and industrial plants in America. He constructed Nitrate Plant No. 1 and the steam-power station of Nitrate Plant No. 2 at Muscle Shoals; and at Syracuse, New York, has built the only successful Haber nitrate plant in the United States."

"It will be noted," points out the Philadelphia *North American*, "that under all three offers alike the Government would have to furnish virtually all the capital. The vital differences lie in the returns and other conditions." This paper then goes on to explain:

"But the most striking contrast is that between the Ford plan and a joint offer made a few months ago by nine power companies of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee. During the first fifty years Ford would pay in rental for the water-power installation $104,000,000; the companies would pay $138,000,000. Computed for 100 years, the joint offer would yield to the Government in rentals $75,660,000 more than the Ford plan.

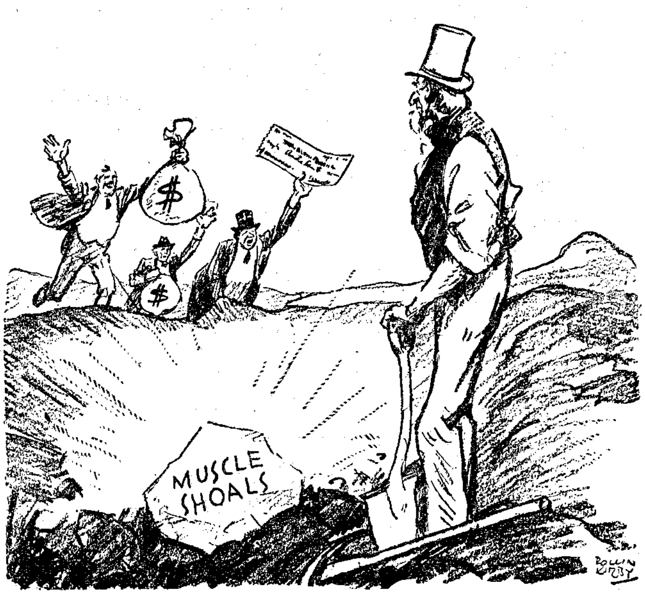
"In the matter of financial return, therefore, the Ford offer is revealed as an absurdity, quite apart from the fact that its acceptance would involve delivery to him of vast public properties and his exemption from the water-power act. The Hooker plan, permitting a company profit of 2 per cent. on fertilizer and 2½ per cent. on power sold, would devote the power almost entirely to the production of fertilizer chemicals, not only nitrogen but also phosphoric acid and potash."

But with all these brick-bats there is also a fair share of bouquets. Sympathetic Southern editors, for instance, look upon the Ford offer as bona fide, and the other two bids as "smoke-screens," instead of long-range guns battering at the Ford defenses. There are also intimations that the Southern power companies, in particular, are conducting a "poison gas" offensive. "These companies," avers the Nashville *Banner*, "are inspiring opposition to Ford because they fear his competition." "The interests that are fighting Mr. Ford want to retain their stranglehold on the farmers and continue their huge profits," adds the Birmingham *Age-Herald*. Continues this Alabama paper:



ROUGH RIDING

—Evans in the Columbus *Dispatch*.



TRYING TO BUY THE DIAMOND

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

"There have been flimsy arguments against the Ford lease on the ground that the Ford interests would derive profits from the project. To be sure they would. But the millions of people who would be aided by Mr. Ford through his development and operation of Muscle Shoals do not begrudge him a fair share of profits as a result of his industrial genius and enterprise.

"As to the comparative sums offered by the power interests and by Mr. Ford for the project. Mr. Gray Silver, Washington representative of the Farm Bureau Federation, last January said that examination of the two offers disclosed that Ford would pay a total of $130,526,800 over a fifty-year period, whereas the power company would pay $87,800,000.

"The fact remains that nobody has yet compiled a better offer than the Ford offer nor devised a better plan than the Ford plan."

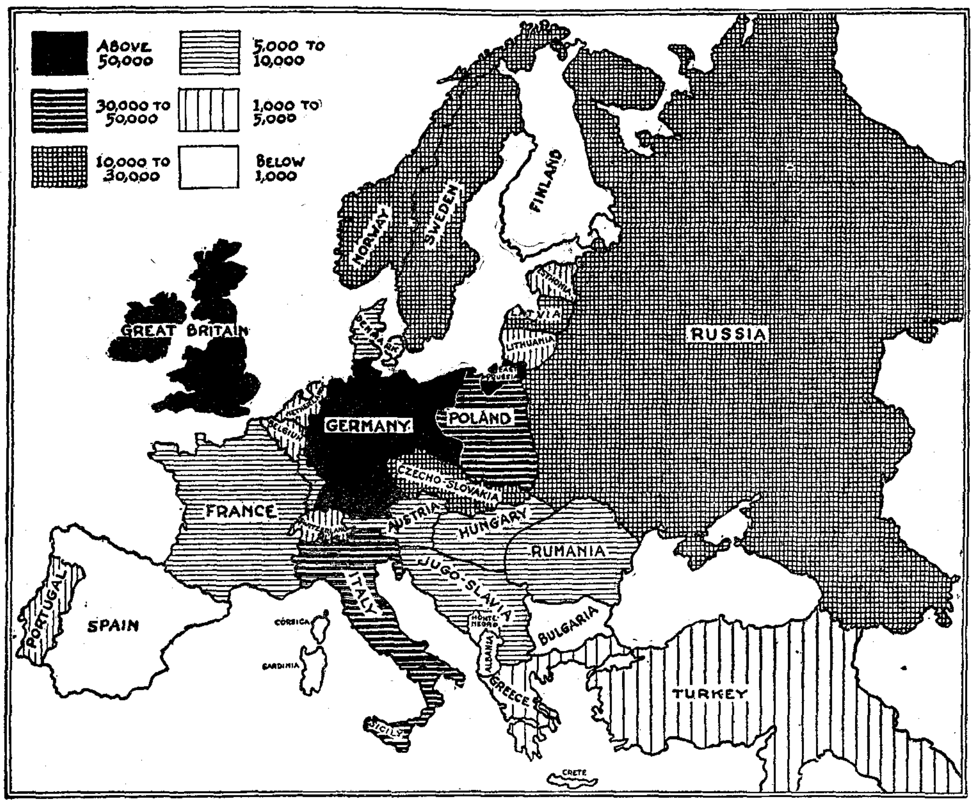
A Northern paper, the Newark *News*, agrees that "the Hooker-Atterbury-White offer, after all, involves a shoestring investment at the start, with no positive assurance of the successful manufacture of this new metal that is lighter than steel and almost as strong." But, declares the Mobile *Register*, "the word has been passed around that the Ford proposal must be defeated, at all costs." And the Hooker offer, it intimates, merely "beclouds the issue, for Mr. Ford has antagonized the water-power interests, the fertilizer manufacturers, and the Chilean nitrate importers." This Alabama paper continues:

"Nearly every one knows these industries are strongly opposed to Mr. Ford's control of Muscle Shoals. But there are other factors. Mr. Ford hinted at quantity production of aluminum, in addition to cheap power and fertilizer. The great coking interests fear the loss of their market for ammonia, a fertilizer by-product. There was a threat that more than 6,000,000 tons of coal a year would lose a market because of the development of 'white coal' at Muscle Shoals. The possibility of great impetus being given to inland waterway transportation disturbed the railroads. In these circumstances, it is not surprizing that powerful influences have been at work to prevent Congress from accepting the Ford offer."

While neither the power companies' offer nor the Hooker offer are likely to be accepted, in the opinion of the Washington *Star*, "they constitute the strongest possible argument for opening the whole matter up to competitive bidding." This is likewise the view of the Chicago *Tribune*. As the New York *World* puts it: "*The World* is not pleading for any other company than Ford's, but all other offers should be carefully examined. Congress may in the end conclude that Muscle Shoals should remain the property of the United States, to be developed in the interests of the entire nation."

OUR NEW "NORDIC" IMMIGRATION POLICY

FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE, the United States, through the action of both the House of Representatives and the Senate in passing the 2 per cent. immigration bill, "is entering on a new policy that will reconstruct conditions of labor, make for a better standard of living for workingmen, and make the cost of living higher in every household." Such is the opinion of the Cleveland *Times-Commercial.* Senator Lodge, we read in Washington dispatches, considers the immigration bill to be the most important measure passed by Congress in his thirty years' membership in that body. "Revenue bills, scandals, investigations, and partizan squabbles are ephemeral," remarks the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, "but this deals with the future of this nation, as well as with the present."



Courtesy of the New York "Times"

THE FLOW OF IMMIGRATION UNDER THE PRESENT 3 PER CENT. LAW

These maps show by comparison the changes that will take place if the present quota scheme, based on the census of 1910, is abandoned in favor of a law based on the census of 1890, as proposed. The largest quotas now come from the countries shaded in black.

Briefly, notes the Omaha *World-Herald*, "the bill, as passed by the House and Senate, favors Northwestern Europeans—the Nordic races; it frowns upon Southern and Eastern Europeans—the Slavs, the Latins, and the Jews." In other words, "all signs point to the junk-heap for the melting-pot," as the Boston *Globe* expresses it. Under the new bill, which also excludes Asiatics, there will be a lessened flow of new blood into the nation's arteries. For, whereas the present law permits the entry of 3 per cent. of the foreign citizens of each foreign country here in 1910, according to the census of that year, the new bill would permit the entrance of but 2 per cent. of the foreign-born population of this country in 1890. This and all other sections of the bill, except the one excluding Asiatics (which was discust in the April 26 issue of THE DIGEST) would go into effect July 1, when the present law expires. The purposes of the new law, we read in a New York *Times* article by Senator Reed (Rep., Pa.), author of the Senate bill, are:

"1. America realizes that she is no longer a desert country in need of reinforcements to her population. She realizes that her present numbers and their descendants are amply sufficient to bring out her natural resources at a reasonable rate of progress. She knows that her prosperity at this moment far exceeds that of any other land in the world. She realizes that unless immigration is numerically restrained she will be overwhelmed by a vast migration of peoples from the war-stricken countries of Europe. Such a migration could not fail to have a baleful effect upon American wages and standards of living, and it would increase mightily our problem of assimilating the foreign-born who are already here. Out of these thoughts have risen the general demands for limitation of the number of immigrants who may enter this country.

"2. There has come about a general realization of the fact that the races of men who have been coming to us in recent years are wholly dissimilar to the native-born Americans; that they are untrained in self-government—a faculty that it has taken the Northwestern Europeans many centuries to acquire. America was beginning also to smart under the irritation of her 'foreign colonies'—those groups of aliens, either in city slums or in country districts, who speak a foreign language and live a foreign life, and who want neither to learn our common speech nor to share our common life. From all this has grown the conviction that it was best for America that our incoming immigrants should hereafter be of the same races as those of us who are already here, so that each year's immigration should so far as possible be a miniature America, resembling in national origins the persons who are already settled in our country.

"3. The factor in bringing about the new law has been the conviction that we were handling the business badly and were causing unnecessary suffering in allowing the immigrant to sever his home ties and cross the ocean before his admissibility was decided. It was obvious that much distress and suffering could be avoided if the selection of immigrants and the determination of their admissibility could be done at the source. Obviously, it is impracticable to locate immigration officials abroad, but the idea has gained ground that our Consuls could make a preliminary decision about each immigrant before giving him a visa of his passport.

"Out of these principles has arisen the new immigration law of 1924, which has passed both Houses of Congress and is now receiving its final polishing in conference committee. This law will entirely supersede the temporary quota law of 1921, which by its own terms expires on June 30 of this year.

"The new law will be permanent. It will provide, first, for limitation of the aggregate immigration from all sources outside the Western Hemisphere to 161,000 persons per year in the next three fiscal years and 150,000 persons per year thereafter. During the first three years the quotas of the various nationalities will be fixt at 2 per cent. of the number of foreign-born of each nationality who were in this country in 1890. The reason that that date was fixt is that the 1890 census of foreign-born bears a closer resemblance to the national origins of our whole population to-day than does any other census. After July 1, 1927, the aggregate quota of 150,000 persons will be divided among the nationalities exactly in accordance with the national origins of our whole population according to the latest census, including both native-born and foreign-born, citizens and aliens.

"It is true that 75 per cent. of our immigration will hereafter come from Northwestern Europe; but it is fair that it should do so, because 75 per cent. of us who are now here owe our origin to immigrants from these same countries.

"The foregoing is but a sketchy outline of the new immigration law and the reasons which underlie it. In my opinion, no law passed by Congress within the last half century compares with this one in its importance upon the future development of our nation. Its adoption means that America of our grandchildren will be a vastly better place to live in. It will mean a more homogeneous nation, more self-reliant, more independent, and more closely knit by common purpose and common ideas."

Under the new bill, dietetically speaking, explains the Oshkosh *Northwestern*, "the nation's foreign diet would be restricted and balanced. Its rations would be cut down." In the past, maintains this Wisconsin paper:

"The national life has been weakened by overfeeding. It is to be stimulated by improved digestion. There is every reason to believe the change will be conspicuously wholesome and invigorating in due course of time."

"We have too long permitted ourselves to be influenced by the desires of other nations," declares *The Manufacturers Record*, of Baltimore. Now, asserts the St. Paul *Dispatch*, "we must, in order to keep up the standard of living in industrial communities, limit the number of our immigrants." As the Tulsa *Tribune* points out:

"Even when restricted to a two per cent. quota, our immigration law will admit about one million persons every six years. That is quite enough. We have several million people of alien birth living in congested city communities now, largely ignorant of our language, our institutions, and our standards of life and citizenship.

"It is enough to make an American citizen's blood boil when he reads a signed dispatch from the Chicago *Tribune's* correspondent in Budapest stating that that Hungarian Government is preparing to send into the United States this year under the new immigration quota 5,700 undesirables, many of whom have been given their choice of going to prison or going to America. By exercising a rigid control over the issuance of passports, the Hungarian Government has pursued that policy for years."

Moreover, writes Glenn Griswold in the Chicago *Journal of Commerce:*

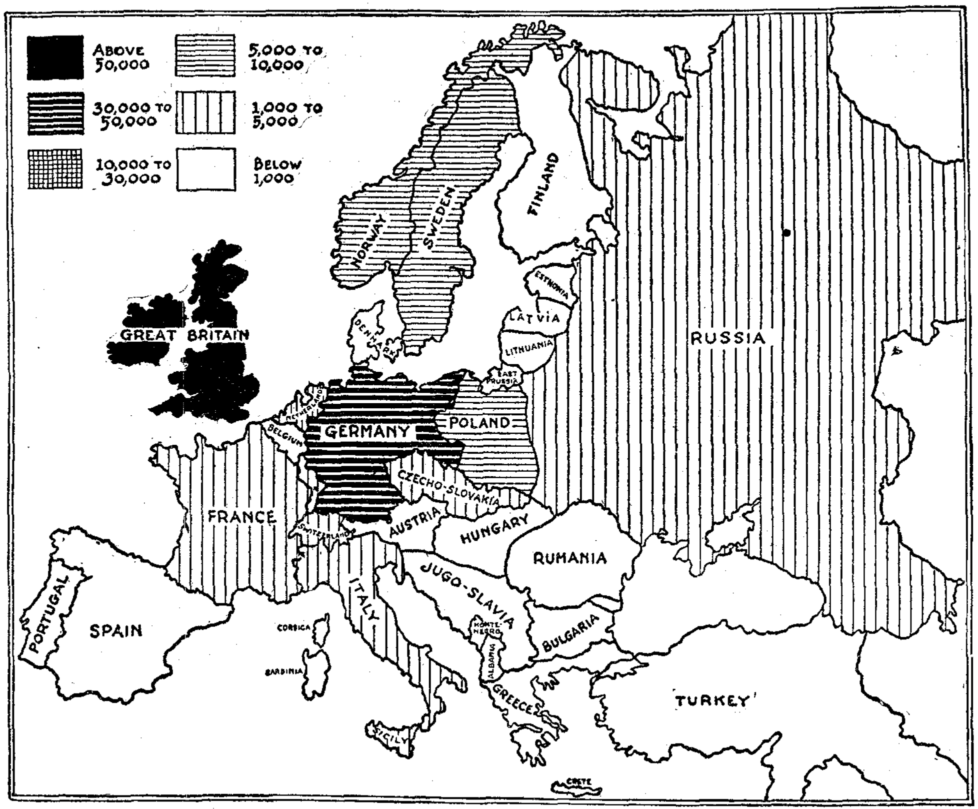
"Whatever may be the final decision in determining the quota for immigration and the base to which that quota shall be applied, this much has been achieved: the American people and its legislative representatives are finally coming to an understanding that quality is more important than quantity in the matter of immigration."

The Newark *News*, on the other hand, asserts that the House and Senate have made a "miserable mess" of the attempt to legislate on immigration, and the neighboring Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks the Senate, in particular, "has done much to destroy the belief that it is a sane and sober balance-wheel of government." Under the new bill as it stands, avers the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, "industrial problems already troublesome will be accentuated. The labor shortage on the farms and in the factories will increase." "The cost of labor will be kept at a high point," believes the Boston *Transcript*, "and this will permit the labor unions to control the labor market. And the cost of living, under these conditions, can not be lowered." Moreover, we are told by the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, by this legislation—

"The United States abandons definitely and perhaps finally that old and admirable tradition that this land was to serve as a refuge for the opprest of all nations. No longer is the foreigner, to American eyes, a welcome fugitive from the political, economic and religious oppression of the Old World. . . .

"It is not a pleasant thing to see a country deserting its better ways and giving its leadership to bigots and demagogs."

The immigration bill, in the opinion of the New York *American*, is "extremely foolish legislation." As this paper sees the situation:



Courtesy of the New York "Times"

THE FLOW OF IMMIGRATION UNDER THE PROPOSED 2 PER CENT. LAW

Under the present law, which expires June 30, 357,801 immigrants are admitted. Under the proposed law 161,990 would be admitted. The smallest quotas would come from the lightly shaded countries and those shown in white, such as Austria, Rumania, Turkey, and Spain.

"While we shut out the kind of people that have built up this nation in the past and that it needs for future growth, our neighbors in Canada actually pay the expenses of incoming immigrants, offer them land and all possible inducements. Canada knows what human beings are worth.

"It is strange to see this country refusing to accept and welcome intelligent, willing, hard-working men and women that would come here of their own accord, at their own expense, and enrich this nation."

Seventy years ago, points out the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, all immigrants were of Nordic stock, yet the "Know-Nothing" party of that day was against them, nevertheless. Continues the Virginia paper:

"The new bill undertakes to apply a racially selective immigration test to the incoming man-power of a vast domain whose economic needs may in the end mock such a process of selection of the statute books. There is an economic destiny for this three-million square mile country that will be fulfilled, regardless of the views of passing schools of biology. When the native increase, combined with the restricted immigration, fails to deliver the man-power for the assorted tasks of this national development—many of the tasks being of the uncongenial type that the native-born and certain classes of immigrants avoid—restricted immigration will be likely to undergo a liberalizing revision."

WHAT MURPHY'S DEATH MEANS TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

SOME OTHER VOICE than Charles F. Murphy's will announce in the Democratic Convention in New York next month: "New York casts ninety votes for Al Smith." It seems strangely ironic to several press writers that Charles F. Murphy, for many years head of Tammany Hall, should die only a few weeks before the meeting of the Democratic National Convention in his own city, at which one of the leading candidates for the Presidential nomination is to be a Tammany "boy" from "the sidewalks of New York." Mr. Murphy hoped next month, as a Boston editor recalls, "to realize Tammany's greatest ambition by naming a candidate for the Presidency." Most political observers, remarks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat,* were agreed "that Murphy could at least dictate the choice among other candidates for the first place on the ticket, and put Governor Smith in the second place." It is for this reason that observers throughout the country agree that the passing of Mr. Murphy is an event of the first political magnitude in the nation as well as in New York.

"The death, so near the date of the national conventions, of Boss Murphy of Tammany Hall must be something of a blow, not only to the candidacy of Governor Al Smith but to the power of Tammany," in the opinion of the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), whose editor reasons that "Governor Smith's nomination was unlikely, even with Murphy to steer it through the Convention, but with Murphy removed by death, the Smith boom will steadily dwindle from now on." Another Western paper, the St. Louis *Star* (Ind.), holds that Mr. Murphy's departure will have a bad effect on the Smith candidacy, for while Tammany will continue its support of Governor Smith and will "do everything within its power to nominate him, a material prestige will be lost." Conservative Democratic leaders in Washington, we read in a dispatch to the New York *Times,* believe that his death "has made easier their plans to prevent control of the National Convention by the group of which Mr. Murphy was the strongest and most resourceful member, and Messrs. Brennan and Taggart were the others." They are said to think that with Mr. Murphy's personality gone, the plans he set in motion "will not avail to prevent the convention from naming a strong ticket and adopting a platform without a wet plank," that there is now an end of the Murphy program to nominate Governor Smith if possible, and in event of failure to turn the Smith strength to Ralston or Underwood with the idea of making Smith the candidate for Vice-President.

WHEN THEY WALKED TOGETHER

These two men were so close politically that all the politicians are asking what effect the death of Charles F. Murphy (at the reader's right) will have on Governor Smith's political fortunes.

On the other hand, some think that the death of the leader of Tammany Hall may have a far from injurious effect upon the political fortunes of Governor Smith. As a New York State Republican paper, the Troy *Record,* argues:

> "There has been a suspicion in many States because of the Tammany nature of the Smith boom. Whatever the facts regarding the Fourteenth Street organization, there is no doubt about it being distrusted widely throughout the nation. It is not impossible that the weakness of Governor Smith in some sections of the country has been due to this apparent connection. Perhaps it will strengthen, rather than weaken, him to be without the mantle of his New York apologist."

That Governor Smith may be better off without Murphy is also admitted by the Baltimore *Sun,* an independent paper much read in Democratic circles, which says that the real impulse back of the Smith candidacy has been the Governor's own personality and record and that "without Murphy in the background the genuine character of the Smith candidacy may be seen more clearly by delegates from the West and South."

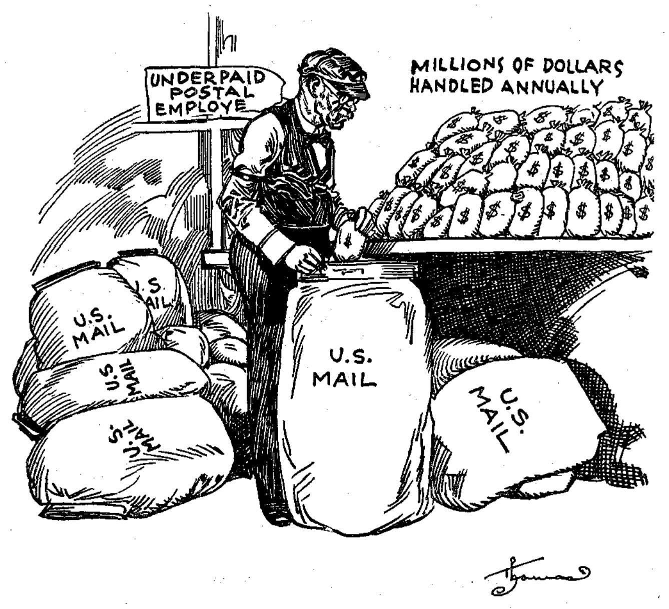
William Hard, now political correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), sees a new era dawning in the Democratic party in the North, with the death of Mr. Murphy and the arrival of George Brennan of Illinois as "the outstanding Northern Democratic machine leader." Mr. Hard says that Murphy and Brennan had come to realize the value of honest, progressive men in office. The Brennan machine in Illinois, backing Dever as Mayor of Chicago and running Albert A. Sprague for the United States Senate, can, we are warned, hardly be successfully assailed as a symbol "of complete unrighteousness in politics." And—

> "Similarly, in New York, with the death of Murphy removing the main link between these days and the old days, and with Al Smith on his record of 'progressivism' and of undoubted honesty standing forth as the great present New York Democratic leader, it will be almost equally impossible for Mr. Bryan, except on the wet versus dry issue, to point any successful finger of scorn at Tammany in the approaching Democratic National Convention."

When we turn to the New York papers we find such authorities as Arthur Brisbane of the New York *American* and the Democratic New York *World* arguing that the death of Mr. Murphy will have little effect outside of local politics. And when it comes to New York politics, Mr. Brisbane, the Jersey City *Journal* (Rep.) across the North River and the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) across the East River agree with the New York *Sun* (Ind. Rep.) in Manhattan that whoever may be chosen to succeed Mr. Murphy in the Tammany organization, the real party leadership in State and city falls to Governor Smith.

THE FIGHT FOR HIGHER POSTAL WAGES

ARE POST-OFFICE EMPLOYEES HUMAN BEINGS? Four years ago this month THE DIGEST asked this question of its readers in an appeal for their support in obtaining increases in salary for postal-service employees. The increase was granted—a small one. But the wage-scale which Congress adopted at that time, we are reminded by the Raleigh *News and Observer*, "was based on the theory that the high cost of living would be reduced within a short time. However, if it has been reduced appreciably in the last three years, that fact is unknown to the majority of post-office employees." In fact, declares the Topeka *State Journal*, "there has been an increase of only $400 per year in the maximum salary of postal clerks in forty years, while the cost of living has doubled and tripled in that time."



IT'S TOO BAD THAT HONESTY IS NOT SENSATIONAL ALSO

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

Employees of the world's greatest business—our Post-Office Department—notes the Kansas paper, "are barred from setting about obtaining an increase in pay in the manner of ordinary labor unions. They must work and wait until the Government sees fit to give them the compensation to which they are entitled." At the present moment there are before Congress two bills proposing postal salary increases which, if granted, would amount to between $125,000,000 and $150,000,000 yearly, it is said. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, however, is authority for the statement that "any general increase at this time in the pay of postal employees will be opposed by President Coolidge." Postmaster-General New also points out that the wages received by the men in the United States mail service are considerably higher than those paid in the Canadian mail service. Altho it is generally agreed that parcel-post matter is carried by the Government at a loss of millions of dollars yearly, Mr. New, says a Washington dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun*, "is opposed to a proposal that $100,000,000 of the increased expense be laid on the parcels post, on the ground that it would increase these rates to the prohibitive point. The Postmaster-General also is opposed to a horizontal increase in the pay of all postal employees." In a Washington dispatch to the Detroit *News*, Mr. New is quoted as saying "the state of the national budget will not permit a draft upon the national revenues for the payment of increases in postal salaries." And when it is learned that the bills in Congress would increase postal salaries by increasing second-, third-, and fourth-class postal rates, we hear objections from farmers' organizations and publishers of newspapers and magazines. As a compromise measure, Mr. New suggests a salary readjustment that would add $43,000,000 to the pay-roll, to be raised by increasing the fees for registering and insuring mail, the rates on advertising matter, second-class matter, and so forth. Yet, points out the Indianapolis *News*, "the amount now paid to the Government for postage is greater than the newspaper receives in regular subscription rates." "When second-class rates were increased during the war from four to eight times the former postage rate," avers *The Manufacturers Record*, of Baltimore, "publishers were advised that this was strictly a war measure." An official of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, however, maintains that "every one of the taxes raised by the Revenue Act of 1917 has either been reduced or abolished since, with the exception of second-class mail."

Approximately 97 per cent. of the editorials reaching this office are in favor of an increase in postal salaries. The source from which the money comes, they assert, is immaterial. The Brooklyn *Citizen* wishes to make clear, however, that "there is no demand anywhere that the increase shall be met out of the taxable revenues of the Government. For this reason, the opposition of President Coolidge, based on the ground of economy and retrenchment, is not valid." As for Mr. New's opposition to the bills now pending in Congress, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* reminds its readers that "when the post-office appropriation bill was before Congress recently, the Postmaster-General did not utter a word against increases of 50 per cent. for Department officials."

"The Government is as well able to pay decent living wages as any private employer," contends the Springfield *Union*. "The people," explains the Baltimore *News* and other Hearst papers, "don't want economy that means a low standard of living for postal employees." "It is not essential," in the opinion of the Des Moines *Capital*, "that the Post-Office Department should at all times be self-sustaining. The object sought is service, rather than profit." According to Representative Kelly (Rep., Pa.), sponsor of one of the bills that would increase postal salaries, the annual cost of conducting the postal system is in the neighborhood of $565,000,000. "And its loss of $30,000,000 or so a year is not grudged by those who pay the taxes to cover the deficit," believes the New York *Times*. The Kelly bill would increase salaries as follows:

	Present Pay *Per Year*	*Kelly Bill* *Per Year*
First year	$1,400	$2,000
Second year	1,500	2,200
Third year	1,600	2,400
Fourth year	1,700	2,400
Fifth year	1,800	2,400

"These increases can and should be met by increasing postage rates," says the Cleveland *News*. In fact, declares the Des Moines *Capital* in a second editorial, "they can be financed by a very slight increase in parcel-post rates," and in this opinion the Chicago *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Bulletin*, and other papers agree.

At any rate, maintains the Springfield *Union* in a second editorial of a series in behalf of postal employees:

> "Whether the money comes from taxation or is derived from an increase in parcel post or other postal rates, the postal employees should and, indeed, must receive a decent living wage. The service they render is indispensable to the public; it is imperative that the service be maintained at a high degree of efficiency.
>
> "It is up to Congress to deal fairly with the postal employees. Unless Congress does this, and without unnecessary delay, the public will know where to place the blame."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

Campaign song, either party: "Rescue the Perishing."—*Detroit News.*

King Alfonso of Spain knows when it is expedient for a King to act like a deuce.—*Columbia Record.*

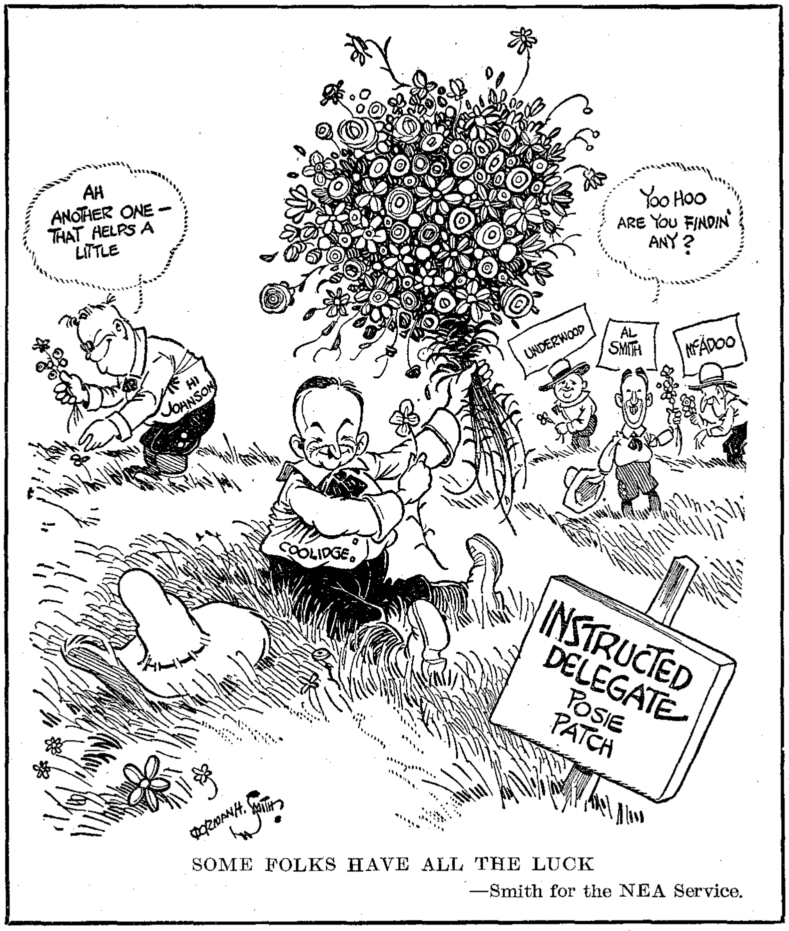
Harry F. Sinclair has been indicted for contempt of the United States Senate. Why pick on Harry?—*Life.*

The Prince's hope lies now in the possibility that some naturalist can cross a horse with a Morris chair.—*Detroit News.*

Unless you're very careful of your enunciation, it sounds as tho you are saying this is a freak country.—*New York American.*

"The carp is extremely prolific," says *The Sportsman's Digest.* Evidently, or there wouldn't be so much carping.—*Louisville Times.*

The difference between a man buying a hat and a woman engaged in the same thing is about four hours.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*


AH ANOTHER ONE - THAT HELPS A LITTLE
HI JOHNSON
YOO HOO ARE YOU FINDIN' ANY?
UNDERWOOD
AL SMITH
McADOO
COOLIDGE
INSTRUCTED DELEGATE POSIE PATCH
DORMAN H. SMITH

SOME FOLKS HAVE ALL THE LUCK

—Smith for the NEA Service.

We wish we could get Ambassador Hanihara to write letters for the other party in the next campaign.—*American Lumberman* (*Chicago*).

The man who has fixt seven punctures during the winter won't be at a loss when he wishes to address the umpire.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

We fear the American Federation of Labor will get nowhere in the fight for beer unless it can affiliate the Bootleggers' Union.—*Columbia Record.*

Al Jennings must have realized, as soon as he reached Washington, what a piker bandit he was even at his best.—*Scripps-Paine Service* (*San Diego*).

The reason no campaign orators have been quarantined for the foot and mouth disease, is that most of them have perfectly good feet. — *San Diego Union.*

Senator Edge says the quality of Senators is at the lowest ebb in history. He, of course, is referring to the other ninety-five.—*The Southern Lumberman* (*Nashville*).

When the Russians thought they were going to find an easy thing in the new British Labor Government, they forgot that the Premier is a Scotchman.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Archeologists at Kish have unearthed what they claim is the world's oldest pen. Excluding, of course, the one at the local post-office.—*The Southern Lumberman.*

Germany's apparent inclination to accept the Dawes report indicates that a careful examination should be made to see what's wrong with the report.—*The Southern Lumberman.*

The air, declares the United States Senate, is the "unalienable possession of the people." Neverthless, the people intend to see that certain members of the Senate get their share of it.—*Life.*

Germany has ordered 1,380,000 pocket-handkerchiefs from Belfast. A few shiploads of onions from Spain, and the Fatherland will once more be ready tearfully to protest that she can't pay.—*London Opinion.*

Pennsylvania appears to be the State that stuck the pin in Pinchot.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

One thing is inevitable: If government continues to fall down, the people will rise up.—*Columbia Record.*

A summer resort is a place where the mosquitoes start in about dark, just when the flies quit work.—*Tulsa Tribune.*

Premier MacDonald has urged the Prince of Wales to give up horses. The horses have already given up the Prince.—*Life.*

The recent primaries have left two Johnsons in the United States Senate—Magnus and Minus.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

The movement to add a thirteenth month to the calendar is promoted, we feel sure, by the National Bill Collectors' Union.—*Life.*

One of the awful things revealed by the Senate's oil investigation was Mr. Daugherty's middle name—Micajah.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Two weeks after Firpo declared he had fought his last battle, he announced his intention of getting married.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

If the scientists do find that "origin of life," they will still be up against the problem of finding out what causes the origin.—*Detroit Free Press.*

An astrologer has seen victory in the stars for Coolidge, but the Republican managers are still focusing their attention on the Middle West.—*Life.*

"I do not claim to be able to announce any formula that will guarantee the peace of the world," says President Coolidge. Thank goodness for that.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The country once went to war over taxation without representation, and thereafter got a little of one and what seems to be too much of the other.—*Detroit News.*

"Coolidge for New Arms Conference."—*Tribune Herald* headline. Few people realized that handshaking had incapacitated him as much as all that.—*New York Sun.*

A professor at Columbia says that long legs are a sign of superior intelligence. Anyhow, the breed has special facilities for keeping out of trouble.—*Detroit Free Press.*

King George has let it be understood that he means to abolish the post of Poet Laureate. This sounds a bit like burning his Bridges before him.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Calvin Coolidge is down on U. S. Steel's books as holding 50 shares of steel common. Some Congressmen may think this sufficient grounds for an investigation.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Europe likes to talk about how much America made out of the war. What we made seems to be a loan of a few billions on which we can't even collect the interest.—*American Lumberman.*

The cable says Persia has refused to become a republic and has placed a baby Shah on the throne. News from Washington probably reached 'em just in the nick of time.—*Scripps-Paine Service.*

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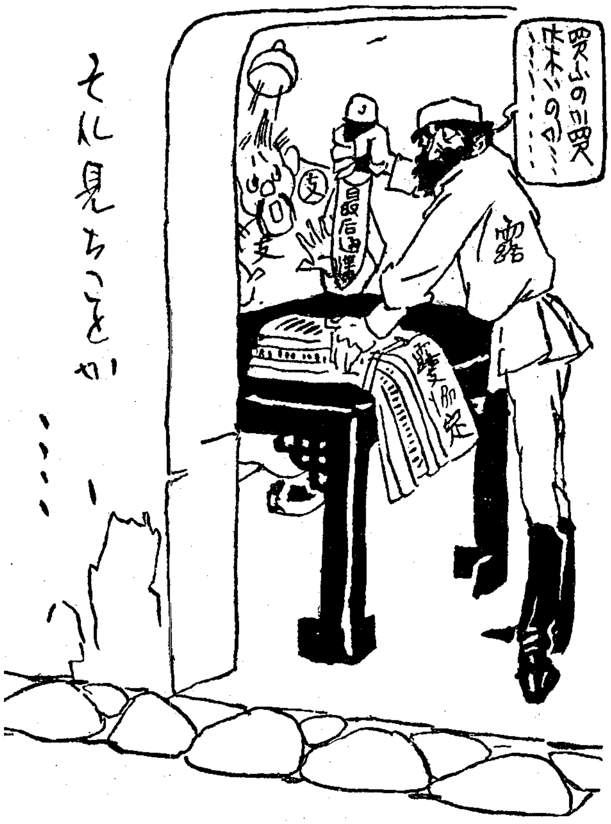
THE BREAK BETWEEN SOVIET RUSSIA AND CHINA

SOVIET DIPLOMACY seems to work more successfully with the nations of Europe, it is said, than with the two big Powers of the Far East, Japan and China. There has been talk in the Japanese press, we are reminded, for months and months about the approaching recognition of Soviet Russia by Japan, but the event still remains in abeyance. China's negotiations, on the other hand, according to Far East journals, went along swimmingly for a time, came to a deadlock and then ended in a break on the eve of the conclusion of a provisional convention. Herewith follow comments from China, to which we shall add Russian opinions in a later issue. Peking dispatches to the Shanghai *North China Herald* tell of the publication in the Chinese press of Peking of the preliminary draft of this provisional agreement, which issued from the negotiations between Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese representative, and Mr. Karakhan, the Soviet envoy. Altho this preliminary agreement was not ratified, it is interesting to learn of its points as being the bases of the entire negotiations. These Peking dispatches state:



A JAPANESE OPINION

The Tokyo *Miyako* pictures Russia's ultimatum to China by a knife through which the record of the tentative negotiations is nailed down.

"The treaties concluded between Russia and China during the Czarist régime will be declared null and void and new treaties drawn up in the spirit of the Russian declarations of 1919 and 1920.

"Russia recognizes the absolute Chinese sovereignty over Outer Mongolia, and will remove the Russian forces from there.

"The two nations recognize the fact that propaganda against each other should not be indulged in.

"The questions of boundaries and navigation will be discust later.

"As regards the Chinese Eastern Railway, the following considerations will be observed:

"1. Russia and China agree that the Railway is to be undertaken by them absolutely as a commercial enterprise and that, excepting railway business, all affairs involving the sovereignty of China or local government should be controlled by the Chinese authorities.

"2. Russia agrees that China may redeem the railway with Chinese capital.

"3. All estimates regarding price, conditions and procedure will be fixt by a formal conference.

"4. Russia will be responsible for the payment due from Russian shareholders to the railway during the periods prior to the Russian revolution. Russia relinquishes the right to own concessions in China.

"Russia also remits the Russian portion of the Boxer Indemnity, providing the funds are used exclusively for educational purposes."

Altho it was reported that recognition of Soviet Russia was due at any moment after the public appearance of these terms, the very next thing to happen, according to the press in the Far East, was a disagreement, an indication of reluctance on the part of the Chinese Government which, according to an unofficial report, took this stand:

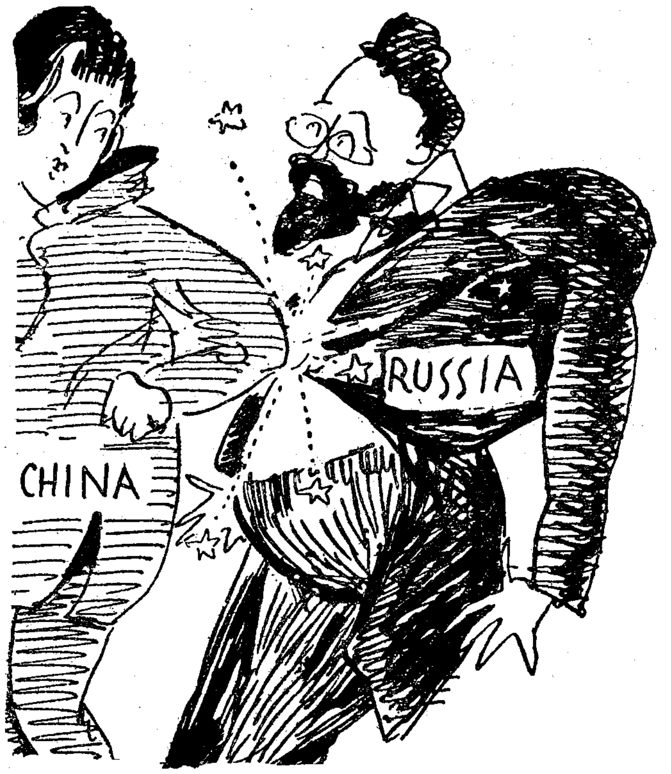
"The Chinese Government desire that the cancellation of all Russian treaties with China and with Mongolia and the withdrawal of Russian troops from Mongolia shall take effect from the date on which the settlement is signed, whereas the Soviet Government expect the recognition to take effect on that date, but that the other questions shall be subject to official negotiations subsequently in accordance with the principles agreed upon in the settlement."

Another complication, noted in the Far East press, is the warning note of the French Minister at Peking, notifying China not to forget that other Powers possess interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway, if she is making a settlement of the matter with the Russians. Things can not be allowed long to stand as they are, declares the Peking *Far Eastern Times*, which adds:

"The Mongolian issue, the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Boxer Indemnity—these issues demand early settlement. . . . We do not anticipate that the immediate future will see actual negotiations resumed, but that should not prevent the immediate making of further preparations so that whenever an opportunity presents itself it may be seized. Dr. C. T. Wang should be retained in charge of all matters bearing on the resumption of full diplomatic relations, so that he can act at any moment. At the same time care should be taken that affairs in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway are not allowed to get into a less satisfactory condition than they are in at present. . . . In Mongolia preliminary steps for the establishment of adequate custom-houses and for replacing the Soviet troops at a moment's notice should be taken."

The Far Eastern Times also holds the Mongolian issue of "vast importance." Discussing this little-known desert country, this paper says:

"To begin with the Mongols are faced with two issues, one administrative and the other economic. The economic problem is simply the steady absorption of their land by Chinese cultivators. At some points the tide of advancing Chinese cultivation is advancing very rapidly—at the rate of twenty-five miles in a century. This the Mongols naturally resent, as the agricultural settlement of the land reduces permanently their range of pasturage. The tide is one that probably can not be stemmed, but that does not make it any more welcome to the Mongols, who see it most frequently at the points where the tide is running strongest, such as the railhead at Taonanfu in Inner Mongolia. The Gobi



A JAPANESE VIEW OF RUSSIA AND CHINA

"Is China's refusal real and earnest, or is it merely an act of coquetry?"

—*Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo).

Desert, running well west of a great zone of 'good lands,' is the sole barrier to this advancing tide, and the Mongols see themselves threatened with being marooned in the inhospitable wastes. The Mongols' second difficulty is that they fear the conversion of their land into a regular Chinese province, as Sinkiang and the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) have been converted."

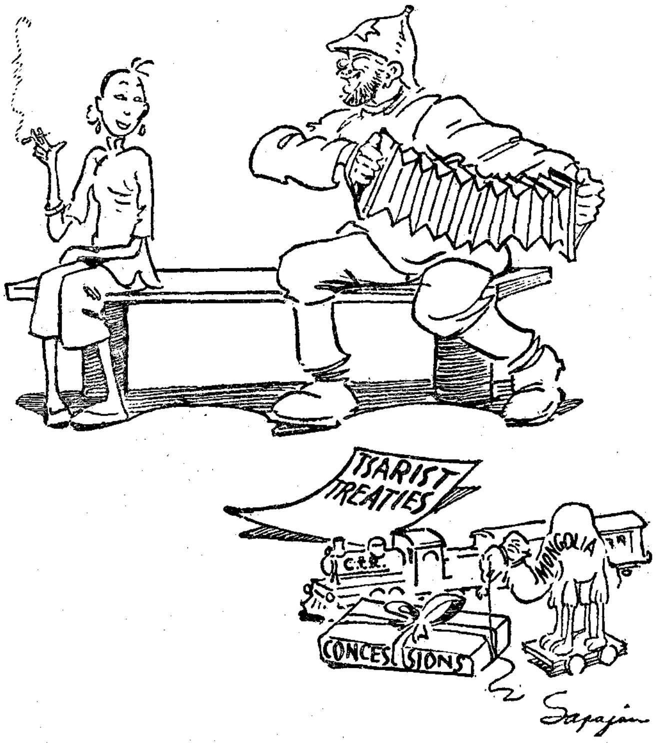
In the Tokyo *Trans-Pacific*, B. G. Kline, a staff correspondent, points out that comments in the Chinese vernacular press of Peking, made before the certainty of failure was established, tend to show that the bulk of the blame for failure would fall upon the Soviet envoy rather than upon the Chinese negotiator or on members of the Peking Cabinet. This informant also says that these papers as a whole have been friendly to Russia and in favor of China's recognition of the Soviet régime, but they support the Chinese claims with regard to Mongolia, and find the Soviet envoy's ultimatum unreasonable. Mr. Kline quotes Peking's leading daily, the *Yi Shih Pao*, as follows:

> "Out of the fifteen articles of the general agreement initialed by Mr. Karakhan and Dr. Wang, there are two which the Cabinet prefers to negotiate further, one relative to the Russo-Mongolian Treaties and the other regarding withdrawal of Soviet troops from Mongolia. Russia is unable to consent to the abrogation of the treaties she signed with Mongolia and it is impossible for China to recognize their further existence. It is of course unnecessary for Russian troops to be stationed in the territory of a friendly neighbor. The Russian delegate announced that the preliminary documents must be signed within three days. This limit is somewhat unreasonable."

The Peking *Chen Pao*, which is described as being widely read by students and business men, remarks:

> "It is to be regretted that Mr. Karakhan set a three days' limit, contrary to international courtesy, for approval of the documents by China; the Cabinet is to be blamed for hesitating about this matter, and Dr. Wang for having initialed the agreement which had not yet been adopted by the Government.
>
> "The agreement initialed by Dr. Wang and Mr. Karakhan was abstract. A detailed agreement could not be made within a short time. Therefore, we prefer the early restoration of formal relations between China and Russia. Then Russia can be asked to send a special envoy to Peking to negotiate new treaties and settle all outstanding problems.
>
> "The three points pointed out by the Cabinet are reasonable. They are the abrogation of treaties signed between Russia and Mongolia, the setting of a definite time for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Outer Mongolia and the revision of Russia's demand that Russian churches and their movable and immovable properties shall be returned to Russia. These points were either not referred to in the preliminary documents or have not been revised. Inasmuch as the documents were initialed, of course Russia would make no concessions. The present question is not one regarding the contents of the agreement, but it now concerns the 'face' of the nation.
>
> "The suspension of the negotiations will be of serious consequence to the Far East, it is feared. The Russian envoy will insist on the preliminary agreement because it was initialed by China's envoy; Dr. Wang will be unable to negotiate further with Mr. Karakhan, owing to his present position, and the Cabinet will refuse to approve the preliminary documents on the ground that the contents are unacceptable. Then there will be no hope for arranging any compromise. What we hope is that China will recognize Russia unconditionally, and notify Russia that after the restoration of formal relations the outstanding problems will be dealt with at a formal conference."

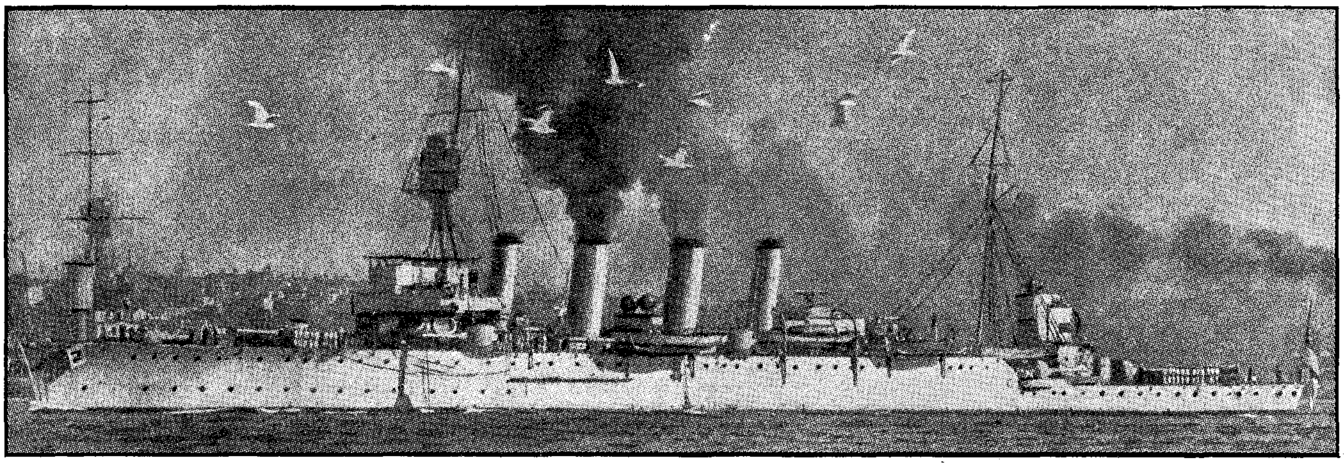
In the view of the Peking *Shuntien Shih Pao*, described as a "Japanese well-informed Chinese-language organ," any agreement between the delegates of Russia and China regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway and Soviet evacuation of Mongolia would be useless. Mongolia, this journal states, is not an independent State, nor China's sovereign territory nor Russia's, but no matter what agreement China and Russia may reach, it will be occupied ultimately by whomsoever has power. Any agreement regarding the railway would simply be an agreement on paper if the facts relating to and the history of the line are ignored. In other words, it adds, the complicated relations between China, Russia and Mongolia, and those between China, Russia and other Powers concerning the C. E. R. will remain. Recognition of Soviet Russia, even with an agreement between China and Russia on these questions, would mean unconditional recognition. This is why a solution of the Chinese-Russian problem has been delayed once and again.



THE WOOING

The Russian Commissary's courtship of the Chinese Jewel of Asia.

—*The North China Daily News* (Shanghai).



Sydney "Mail" photograph in the "Auckland Weekly News"

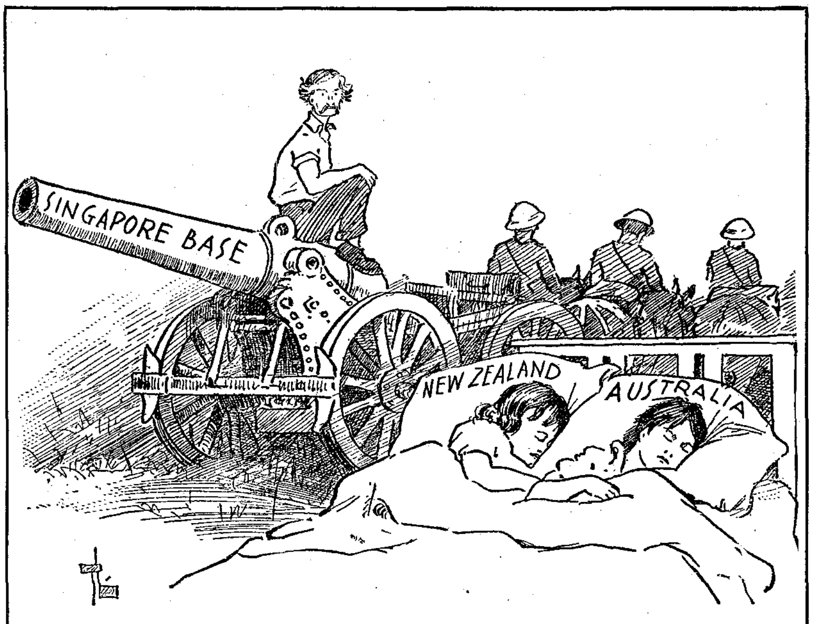
A WARSHIP OF THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY H. M. A. S. *MELBOURNE*

New Zealand and Australian newspapers are much disappointed that the Singapore naval base plan has been abandoned, because it is considered a necessity for the defense of these countries.

AS NEW ZEALAND SEES SINGAPORE

OUTSPOKEN UTTERANCES OF DISAPPOINTMENT over the British Labor Government's decision not to make a naval base of Singapore are found in the New Zealand press, which show the problem as it appears to Britain's possessions in the Pacific. This act of the Labor Government, says the Auckland *New Zealand Herald,* raises a constitutional question of the first magnitude, namely: "What has become of the scheme for consulting the Dominions in matters of imperial interest?" The facts are, it says, the Committee of Imperial Defense and the Imperial Conference reached definite conclusions concerning Singapore, and the Labor Government deliberately rejected these conclusions. To make matters worse, this daily asserts, the Labor Government went through the farce of asking the Dominions' views of that rejection without the slightest intention of giving effect to any of their replies that might traverse the Government's decision. We read then:

"Inevitably there arises a doubt as to whether anything remains of the consultative scheme built up laboriously in recent years. It would appear that the Labor Government has dealt it a destructive blow. The question is not affected by any discussion of the pros and cons of the Singapore proposals themselves. That lies outside the constitutional issue. The Committee and the Conference, exercising powers definitely given to them as responsible Imperial authorities, brought the proposals to the notice of the British Government, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Cabinet has treated the proposals as if they had never been made. India, Australia and New Zealand, as the overseas territories most closely concerned, have requested that the proposals be given effect, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies has told the Commons that the view these territories deem urgently important has not been considered by his Government. This is not merely the collapse of consultation. It is the wanton destruction of it. Chapter and verse for these facts are contained in the resolutions of the Committee of Imperial Defense and the Imperial Conference and in the records of the Colonial Office."



A NEW ZEALAND PROTEST

"Taking away the sentinel."

—*The Weekly News* (Auckland, N. Z.).

Another New Zealand view is exprest by the Wellington *Dominion,* which says that the Labor Government's rejection of the Singapore plan is "conclusive for the moment," but "it does not follow that this substantial majority against the development of the Pacific base will be maintained if Mr. MacDonald fails to bring about an international agreement for a further limitation of naval armaments." The British Government, we are told then, is no longer attempting to challenge the dicta of the naval experts who favor a base at Singapore and "rests its case apparently on the unconvincing contention that it can bargain better for mutual disarmament without the base than with it." This newspaper goes on to say:

"No doubt the vote of the House of Commons was influenced by the existing good relations between the Pacific Powers, and also by the fact that economic conditions in Britain are so bad at present that any expenditure at all on armaments is likely to be regarded with a considerable amount of disfavor.

"The position reached, however, is one which neither Britain nor the Dominions can afford to regard with unconcern. At the same time it is a position which will be changed greatly for the better if the British Government is able to exercise a successful initiative in promoting a further limitation of naval armaments. The big point in doubt at the moment is whether the unconditional, tho possibly temporary, abandonment of the Singapore base is a tactically sound move in that direction.

"According to the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. J. H. Thomas), the British Government is going to make a genuine effort at disarmament. 'If they succeeded,' he added, 'there would be no regrets. If they failed, they would stand the consequences.'"

This puts the issue fairly and plainly, according to *The Dominion,* which adds that it goes without saying the people of Australia and New Zealand would welcome as readily as those of Great Britain an equitable mutual limitation of naval armaments in the Pacific. But it questions whether such an agreement will easily be reached, and continues:

"There are strong grounds also for believing that the British Government would have had better prospects of success in its effort at disarmament had it made the abandonment of the Singapore base contingent upon the conclusion of a new naval agreement instead of a step preliminary to negotiation.

"It clears the air to some extent, however, that the spokesmen of the present British Government have in effect recognized that the abandonment of the Singapore scheme can only be justified by a further mutual limitation of naval armaments in the Pacific. Mr. Thomas has put the position bluntly from this standpoint in his reference to standing the consequences, but Mr. MacDonald had already said that: 'Singapore would become necessary when the conditions made it necessary.'

"Should disarmament negotiations fail, naval defensive measures in the Pacific will be demanded as imperatively in the interests of Great Britain as in those of Australia and New Zealand and other British countries in touch with the Pacific. Apart from her vital trading interests on this side of the world, Britain can ill afford to throw the Dominions on their own resources in the matter of defense.

"A cooperative scheme of Imperial defense admittedly is essential to the security of the Dominions, and would still be essential even if their populations were being built up much more rapidly than at present by immigration and by natural increase. As a country importing vast quantities of food and raw material, however, and liable to be starved by an interruption of oversea supplies in the event of war, Britain is equally dependent for security upon a scheme of defense comprehending the whole Empire.

"These simple facts no doubt will speedily command attention in Britain as well as in the Dominions should the hopes on which the British Government is basing its policy with regard to Singapore prove to be illusory."

LATIN-AMERICAN VIEWS OF OUR IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

INDIGNATION AROUSED in certain sections of Europe by our immigration legislation is not duplicated in Latin-America, where some journals feel it is much better that Latin-Americans remain at home. Highly restrictive measures would please the *Nueva Patria* of Costa Rica, which laments the fact that too many of the country's best youth abandon the motherland "in pursuit of imaginary riches." It blames New York in particular for possessing in this drawing of Costa Ricans "a sort of irresistible fascination," and it believes that "a radical prohibition of immigration would turn the thoughts of Costa Ricans nearer home." *La Republica* of Colombia reminds us that heretofore Latin-America has been in a privileged class because—

"Latin-Americans were not considered immigrants, which was really a sensible attitude because our contribution to the famous melting-pot is negligible. The Johnson bill is reported as endangering the status quo . . . and bases will be found or invented on which to deny admission to Latin-Americans, who go to the United States chiefly in search of a career. They can not succeed in this without working their way through in the humblest of occupations. Many a proud son of the tropics is a restaurant dishwasher at night in order to be able to gain an education during the day. We know of several Latin-American boys who are employed as stewards, valets, street-cleaners, waiters, etc. If the labor restrictions are enforced they will have to leave the United States or face starvation, as all paying jobs will be reserved for 100 per cent. Americans."

Mexico alone will be affected by the labor provisions of the Johnson bill, according to Mexican editors, who point out that Mexico is the only Latin-American country which exports unskilled labor on a large scale. Newcomers from other Latin-American countries, they maintain, are mostly of the intellectual class and mostly adolescents. It is even claimed that the number of whole families leaving Latin-America to make their home in the United States is really very small. On the subject of Mexican immigration, the Mexico City *Excelsior* observes:

"The cause of Mexican emigration is not so much lack of employment as the low rate of wages. Attracted by the possible gain of three, four or five dollars a day, the Mexican peon remains insensible to any public consideration or call on his patriotism. Economic laws show that labor always tends to emigrate to places where higher wages prevail. This exodus is not always permanent, since many come back when the crops are over, tho there is always a favorable margin showing a steady tendency on the part of Mexicans to remain in the United States."

There are more than one million Mexican workers in the United States, and they send annually to Mexico an average of $30,000,000, according to this daily which goes on to relate:

"Official statistics carried by the Department of the Interior show that $17,000,000 came through banks and the mail from Mexican emigrants. The average cash carried by returning peons fluctuates between $300 and $500, with a possible total of $13,000,000. Thus we have a total of $30,000,000, a sum which not many of our industries produce and which brings prosperity and well-being to a not unimportant part of the Mexican community."

The exclusion of Asiatics from the United States excites alarm in some Mexican journals, it appears, because the influx of Chinese along the Pacific Coast of Mexico is said to be so great that several States have enacted stringent laws to restrain such immigration. Says *La Vos de Tapachula:*

"We have been too long in realizing the danger. Now, at last, some States have asked the Federal Government for authority to act in this matter, but nobody ever dreams of adopting the drastic measures proposed in the United States. American protectionism is rapidly becoming so violent in tone and so egotistic in principle that some equally unforeseen reaction is bound to happen. No country, however great or materially powerful, can safely afford to disregard world opinion so persistently and so blindly."

Farther south, the Lima (Peru) *Commercio* and the *Mercurio* of Chile express the opinion that to slight Japan might prove perilous for the United States. Similarly minded is Salvador *Diario de Santa Ana*, which remarks further:

"Latin-America is called to play an important part in the inevitable struggle between the Orient and the Occident. However dissimilar in race, Latin-Americans feel deep sympathy and admiration for the Japanese people. Not so long ago, talk was frequent of granting to a Japanese syndicate the right to build a waterway between the two oceans. Where and how it was to be opened is not a secret any longer. Negotiations were under way at the time in Mexico City between the Japanese Minister and the Minister of a Central American Republic. Some way or the other, however, the United States secret service got wind of the affair, and a 'home-made' revolution started within the forty-eight hours, followed by the customary landing of marines to protect 'foreign interests.' Let us add only that the Central American country involved was Nicaragua, the time, 1909, the revolution, the Chamorro uprising near Bluefields, in the same year, and the American protection, the still-existant armed garrison established in Nicaragua practically since that fateful day."

The above expression of Latin-American regard for the Japanese people gives point to a plea in the Tokyo *Chugai Shogyo* that the United States should extend to the Japanese "the treatment equal to that which she is giving to white immigrants." The remark is elicited by a report in Japan that an envoy was to be sent to Washington for the special purpose of "alleviating the severity of the new immigration legislation in Congress," and we read: "Altho we do not object to this proposal, it does not seem well advised to send an envoy for the reason that the American Government is doing its best efforts to put a check to the extreme measures of the anti-movement, and that our Ambassador has been accredited to that Government to take charge of our mutual relations."

A CLOSE-UP OF TURKISH WOMEN

WHETHER LOSS OR GAIN of happiness is to be the lot of Turkish women under the reforms inaugurated by the Government of the Turkish Republic is a question that interests some European journals familiar with Turkish life of the past. For instance, the *Kölnische Zeitung* thinks that women were not so very badly off under the old customs, for Mohammed, "that friend of women, some of whose revelations were made under their influence," saw to it that they were to be well cared for. We are reminded that many passages in the Koran prescribe that true believers show meekness and goodness in their attitude toward their wives, and also that the right of divorce was allowed not only to the husband, but also, under certain conditions, to the wife. What is more, it was ordered that special care should be taken of widows and orphans. This German newspaper goes on to say:

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TURKISH WOMEN UNDER THE REPUBLICAN RÉGIME

The new freedom of Turkish women permits them not only to enter the professions but also to work in such modern surroundings as these at Angora, where they make uniforms for the Nationalist Army.

"Polygamy should not be imagined as a certain number of women living with their children under the eyes of the lord of the house, somewhat as hens with their chickens live in a poultry yard under the eyes of the lord of that domain. When a Turk has several wives, and the case is very rare, each wife and her children has a separate household. This arrangement is required by the Koran. Without the consent of a wife, the Turkish husband may not give any part of her household to the children of another wife. At the same time, Mohammed advises that a man have only one wife, and supply her with all she needs.

"Calumny against a woman is punishable by a beating of eighty strokes, according to a regulation contained until this day in the Sheriat—the religious and civil law of the Moslems.

"The National Assembly of Angora will have to take into consideration this as well as many other regulations of that code. The influence of women plays an important part in Turkish family life. . . . Mohammed is the author of the wise and tender proverb: 'Thou shalt find Paradise at the feet of thy mother.' . . . He naturally gave the first place in the home of a true believer to his mother and to the mother of his children. A husband who ill-treated his wife is to be punished by divorce, by a public reproof, by the loss of certain rights. . . . Savas Pasha, a jurist, in his analysis of the main laws consecrated by Mohammedan tradition, comes to the conclusion that the rights of the woman are well protected."

Further, the *Kölnische Zeitung* tells us that the Turkish women have not hitherto been barred from participation in the public life of the country, and adds:

"If her education, her work in the realm of science and art, her interest in the social life, etc., were not so active as those of the man—this applies, however, only to cities, not to villages—it was due to the defects of the administration and to the carelessness on the part of men and women themselves rather than to the shortcomings of the law. Even in the time of Abdul Hamid Turkish women might be educated in Christian schools and monasteries. In spite of the fact that this Sultan did not know how to cope with the spiritual revolution among men, and therefore was particularly strict with regard to women, there existed at his time a high-grade women's school in Constantinople, the Dar-ul-Malumat. There was also another school of applied sciences for girls, the Mektebi Senai, not to speak of an extensive number of lower grade women's schools all over the Ottoman Empire. Moreover, in his time women were not barred from literary activities, at least in the narrow limits prescribed to these activities. Strong and self-assertive women could not be suppress even by Abdul Hamid."

This daily then quotes examples of Turkish society women who, despite a strict law, received foreign visitors in their homes with the veil removed from their faces. Further, we are told that after Abdul Hamid's reign many restrictions formerly imposed upon women by tradition were removed, and that it became still more easy for them to participate in the cultural and in the public life of the country. So in the period preceding the advent of the Kemalists women were already emancipated to a marked extent. This explains the rapid appearance of a number of women jurists, writers, poets, etc., in recent years. Speaking of the present this newspaper says: "It is hard to tell whether in its attempts to submit the religious law to the civil law and to establish a complete equality of rights between men and women the Angora Government is not running far ahead of the wishes and aspirations of women." We are reminded that alongside the tendencies toward Europeanization, conservative and traditional tendencies are also strong with Turkish women. Thus, such a little thing as the removal of the curtains in the Turkish tramway-cars, which hitherto separated the men's compartment from the women's compartment, provoked astonishment, and was considered a surprizing change. Great caution is required in order that the Kemalist reforms prove a success, according to this daily, which adds: "A wise Turkish legislature should be directed toward the softening, but not the destruction of traditions and customs consecrated by Islam in the course of the past centuries. If carried out in such moderation, these reforms will be very useful to Turkish women."

A Turkish woman delegate to the convention of the Women's International League for Peace at Washington, Miss Efsaish Youssouf, is quoted in the New York *Herald Tribune* on the subject of Turkish women and their liberty as follows:

"We are free now as you are. Of course, many of the older Turkish ladies refuse to abolish the veil, but for the younger ones it is a pleasure to be free. Now that they have liberty many are becoming doctors, lawyers and professors, while the young girls are going to Switzerland and France to colleges."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHY IRREGULAR HEALERS ARE GAINING

THERE IS TOO MUCH PHYSICAL SCIENCE in our medical training to-day and not enough psychology, says Dr. Irvin Arthur, of Patoka, Ind., in an article printed in *The Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association* (Indianapolis). As a result, he asserts, the psychological phase of the healing art has been turned over to irregular practitioners, who are gradually taking the place of orthodox physicians. Dr. Arthur believes, in short, that there is something wrong with the relation between the medical profession and the people of this country. Medical practitioners blame the medical schools, while medical school men are inclined to think that practitioners are not doing their full duty. He writes:

"It is generally conceded that the medical profession is losing its grip upon the people. Our medical laws are being repudiated by trial juries, and State legislators refuse to enact more stringent laws to regulate the healing art. The people of California, by popular vote, have refused to recognize the medical practise act of that State.

"Fifteen years ago Gibson County, Indiana, had forty-five medical doctors serving the entire population of thirty thousand people. To-day there are only thirty licensed physicians in the county. More than a dozen irregular (unlicensed) healers have taken the place of those who have dropt out. According to statistics there are now in the United States one-fifth as many of these irregular healers as there are qualified physicians. The number of irregular healers is greater than their importance, yet they would not exist if they did not fill a kind of need.

"In the light of this we wonder whether our profession has been fulfiling its entire mission. Established physicians tell us that their business is as good as it ever was, and they have nothing to worry about. But we notice that the ranks are being filled by irregular healers instead of by men from our medical schools.

"This naturally leads our attention to medical education for a solution to this problem. It has been said truthfully that our medical schools are unfitting men to practise medicine at the bedside. This being true, it follows that they are defeating the main purpose of the schools, which is the development of general practitioners of medicine.

"It is said that in Germany medical education has been conducted as a university function in the true sense of the word. The English schools are largely vocational in their methods and spirit and attack in a very direct way the development of the general practitioner of medicine. Naturally our earlier schools were patterned after the English methods of teaching, but in the last twenty years they have been swinging toward the German plan, and the pendulum has swung so far that it now smacks very much of a 'made in Germany' product.

"This does not suit the people. They are now demanding a practical education in the public schools, and they will not be satisfied with anything short of this in medical education. We have been trying to force this pure scientific program on them for twenty years, and we see now that we are making an utter failure.

"'Medicine' has been defined as knowledge culled from science, used in the treatment and prevention of disease. According to this definition it is difficult to find much of the teaching of medicine in the first two years of the curriculum. Pure science is being taught, and many of the men conducting these courses are not capable of culling these facts from science. They have not gone into the medical course themselves and know very little of what is used there. Furthermore, too many of them are not concerned with medical knowledge, but are conducting their work for the sole purpose of building up their science.

"They boast of giving these medical students a scientific foundation and mental discipline. They tell them that if they dig deep enough and long enough in these laboratories they will finally find the key that unlocks all of the problems in the treatment of disease. But they have been digging for twenty years and they have not yet found it. Dr. William Osler has told us that it is not there. He has said that the foundation of the treatment of disease is to be found in psychology, which is something entirely different from what these medical scientists have been working on for many years. The irregular healers have found this out and they have been attracting the attention of the people by treating them, in a very crude way, along the lines of psychotherapy. They are developing rapidly and the people are encouraging and protecting them in their work.

"This indicates that the people of this country are demanding of the medical profession something more than shaking up test tubes and looking through microscopes. The thing that they demand most of all when they are sick is service, and if they can not get it from the medical profession, they will get it somewhere else.

"George Van Ness Dearborn has had this to say about our medical schools: 'Altho the great power of suggestion has been recognized from the earliest human times and the powerful influence of mind on the body somewhat understood for centuries, the medical schools obviously have in general belied their high privilege of first studying and then teaching the relations and mutual dependence of body and mind. They have neglected psychology.'"

The following are Dr. Arthur's conclusions:

"We should have only applied physical science taught in our undergraduate medical schools along with a well-graded course in applied psychology.

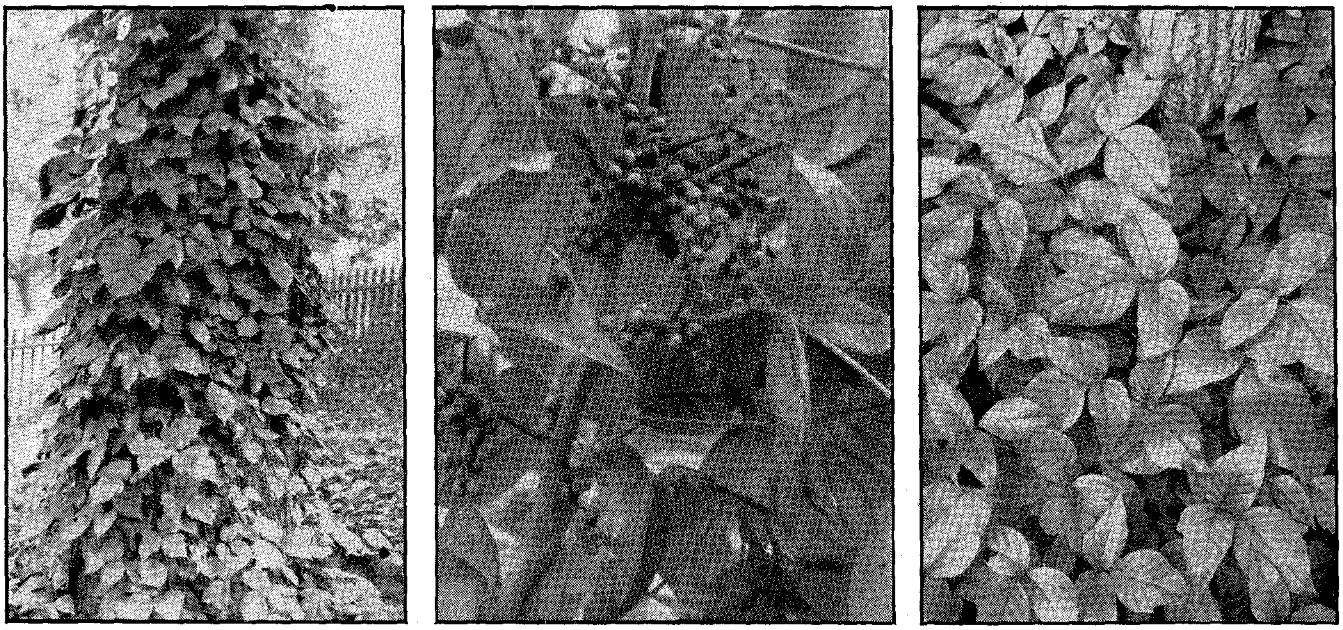
"All this work should be conducted by men who have gone through the course and who have the medical profession at heart.

"When this change has been made we will have a course that the people will respect and defend. Courts will no longer repudiate our medical laws. State legislators will see to it that all healers will be required to take this course, and the people of each State will refuse to allow any class of healers to impose their special methods upon them until they have complied with this necessary preparation.

"Medical practitioners say that all they ask is that all healers shall meet the same educational requirements. This will be brought about when our medical curriculum meets only the necessary requirements of all healers."

SUGAR FROM CORN—Sugar from corn may soon be seen on American breakfast-tables, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). By a process devised at the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry, maltose, an edible sugar much sweeter than glucose, has been made from corn-starch. It may also be made from hominy or tapioca. We are told:

"The process does not depend upon chemicals, but is in many respects similar to the natural conversion of starch to sugar in the cells of living plants or animals. The cornstarch is merely mixed with warm water to which malt has been added and the resulting product subjected to the same processes of clarification and evaporation required in the manufacture of cane sugar from sugar-cane or sugar-beets. This action of malt has been known to chemists for many years, but has hitherto not been susceptible to commercial production. In practise the results were very uncertain and frequently the whole batch of material spoiled. But now the secret cause of all these troubles has been discovered by H. C. Gore of the Bureau of Chemistry and production of maltose from corn on a commercial scale equal to that of glucose is regarded as more than a possibility. Too many hydrogen ions, not too many cooks, is what spoiled the broth of earlier workers, Mr. Gore found. Hydrogen ions are electrified hydrogen atoms. They split off from many chemical substances in solution, chiefly from acids. They make things taste sour. It is necessary to carry on the reaction in the presence of a certain and carefully controlled proportion of hydrogen ions. There is the trick of the thing by which Mr. Gore can produce nice white candy from the golden corn. Maltose, altho a sugar, is not the same as cane or beet sugar. Neither is it the same as glucose. It is more than twice as sweet as glucose and about three-fifths as sweet as cane or beet sugar. It is as wholesome and nourishing as they are. The United States now consumes about 5,600,000 tons of sucrose, the sugar made from cane and sugar beets. Of this



By courtesy of "Nature Magazine" (Washington, D. C.)

THE CLIMBING PLANT POISON IVY FRUIT THE CHARACTERISTIC LEAVES

A DANGEROUS PLANT IS THE IVY GREEN—THAT IS, POISON IVY. IT LOOKS LIKE THIS

2,800,000 tons are imported. In addition, we eat in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 tons of glucose. The importance of Mr. Gore's discovery lies in the possible replacement of some of the imported sucrose or home-made glucose by maltose, which is cheaper than sucrose, sweeter than glucose and apparently easier to prepare; and which can be produced from the almost inexhaustible source of American-grown corn. Commercial interests are showing interest in Mr. Gore's discovery, and in one instance have offered part of their plant equipment for further experiments on a large scale."

IVY POISONING: HOW TO TREAT IT

WASHING THE POISONOUS OIL off is the only way to get rid of it when it has been transferred to the skin from an ivy plant, we are told by Albert A. Hansen in *The Nature Magazine.* Tho ivy poisoning is the commonest form of plant poisoning, he says, there is a sad lack of reliable information and an overabundance of misinformation on this subject. The poison is due to a powerful non-volatile oil that is most apt to enter through the open skin pores when the victim is perspiring. Many are almost immune when the skin is dry, but as soon as the pores are open, the poison is apt to take effect. Many persons believe that they are immune to ivy poisoning, but immunity is rare, altho there is great variation in the degree of susceptibility. Mr. Hansen goes on:

"Another common impression that is probably erroneous is that the wind may carry the poison. There is but little doubt that contact with the leaves or stems of the poison ivy plant is necessary before inflammation develops, altho contact with clothes or other objects that have touched the poison ivy is frequently sufficient to cause trouble. Furthermore, the smoke from burning poison ivy will carry the poison and may cause severe inflammation of eyes, nose, mouth and throat.

"Do not take any stock in so-called remedies for ivy poisoning, since the sad truth is that no remedy exists for this disease. There are more supposed remedies and cures for ivy poisoning than for almost any other ailment, due to the fact that the poison will naturally run its course and disappear. The particular 'remedy' in use at the time it disappears is naturally thought to be a genuine cure, but the chances are that it will not work the second time, because of a variation in conditions.

"What, then, is the best treatment? At the outset, it should be understood that ivy poisoning is frequently a serious matter that should not be trifled with. Cases of death from this cause are on record. If the poisoning is severe, a physician should be consulted without delay. The first thing to be done in case one is aware of having been in contact with poison ivy is to attempt to wash off the dangerous oil before it has an opportunity to penetrate under the surface of the skin. This can be done by repeated washings with cheap laundry soap. Expensive toilet soaps are not suitable for this purpose. Exercise care not to drive the poison inward with a brush or by hard rubbing. If the washing has been thorough the chances are that poisoning will not set in. Even after the small skin pustules begin to appear, a great deal of the poisonous oil can still be washed off by careful and painstaking work."

After the skin eruptions are well developed, the main effort should be directed, Mr. Hansen tells us, toward preventing the spread of the poison by means of the finger-nails and in other ways, which may occur while the patient is asleep. Many secure almost immediate relief by the simple method of bathing the poisoned area in plenty of hot water. He continues:

"Allow me to issue a note of warning against making use of sugar-of-lead upon the open poison ivy wounds, since there is always danger of lead poisoning setting in, and lead poisoning is even more dangerous than ivy poisoning. Even zinc oxid, another favorite 'remedy,' should not be used until the spread of the disease has been checked and the open sores have commenced to heal.

"There is a common impression that desensitization to ivy poisoning can be secured by chewing a poison ivy leaf in the spring. As a matter of fact, there is good reason to believe that there is no reliable means of securing desensitization, and attempts in this direction may end disastrously.

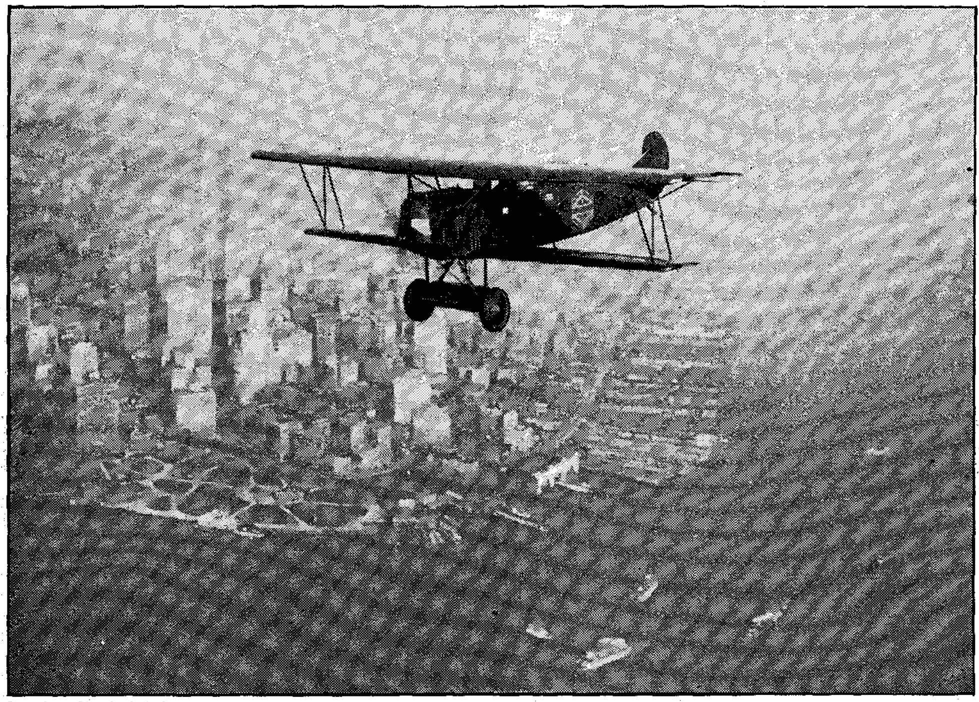
"The best way to solve the poison-ivy problem is to destroy the plants growing along fence rows and in other waste places. This can be done by cutting the plants close to the ground and saturating the roots with waste motor oil or with heavy brine made from agricultural salt. Table salt is not effective for this purpose. Another simple method is to employ a person, not readily susceptible, to pull out the creeping roots following rain, when the ground is soft; but heavy gauntleted gloves and an old suit of overalls should be worn while the work is being done. It should not be forgotten that the poison will cling to the clothes for an indefinite period. Furthermore, the dead, dried ivy plants are also dangerous of themselves.

"Sumac poisoning is caused by a close relative of poison ivy and is similar in nature, but more virulent. The treatment is the same as for ivy poisoning. Poison sumac grows in wet places only, altho sometimes found along roadsides and in other places that are wet only during the spring months. Incidentally, the young spring growth of both poison ivy and poison sumac is more dangerous than the older parts of the plants.

"In conclusion, it should be emphasized that ivy poisoning is a dangerous, painful affection, and needless exposure to the danger is foolhardy in the extreme, even by persons who believe themselves to be so constituted that they are immune."

THE COURTESY OF THE AIR

RADIO INTERFERENCE and the possibility of doing away with it are discust by Roger H. Bryant, radio-engineer, in *Radio News* of Canada (Toronto). At a concert in a music hall the audience is expected to behave itself, and if any listener so far forgets himself as to disturb others, he may be easily suppress or ejected. The radio audience, however, is not assembled in one place, but is scattered far and wide over miles of territory. It is impossible either to locate a disturber, or to deal with him effectively. What can be done about it? Mr. Bryant calls our attention at the outset to the expression, "the rules of the game," referring to that great accumulation of unwritten laws governing the conduct of a gentleman in any branch of sport. Let us see, he says, how the rules of the game apply to radio reception. Every night several hundred broadcasting stations send out the best concert available. That it is free does not alter our obligation to the other members of the audience. Unfortunately, people annoy their radio neighbors quite as much as the man who keeps time with his feet annoys those around him at the movies. And most of these people do not realize that they are creating a disturbance. He goes on:



Copyrighted by the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation (New York)

CAMERA-EQUIPPED PLANE PHOTOGRAPHING NEW YORK

"It would be impossible to keep close watch over the vast radio audience, but there should be no more need for it than there is in Carnegie Hall. Any of you will agree with me that the radio disturbance is many times worse than we would tolerate in a music hall. The question is, what can we do about it?

"It seems to me that there are three ways in which the interference can be greatly decreased or practically eliminated. One way will occur to many people immediately, and that is to legislate against the use of any receiving set that is capable of interfering when improperly operated. A second and more desirable way is to educate the operators of receiving sets and to acquaint them with their moral obligations to their neighbors. The third way is to gradually eliminate all receiving sets capable of interfering by a process of development rendering them obsolete.

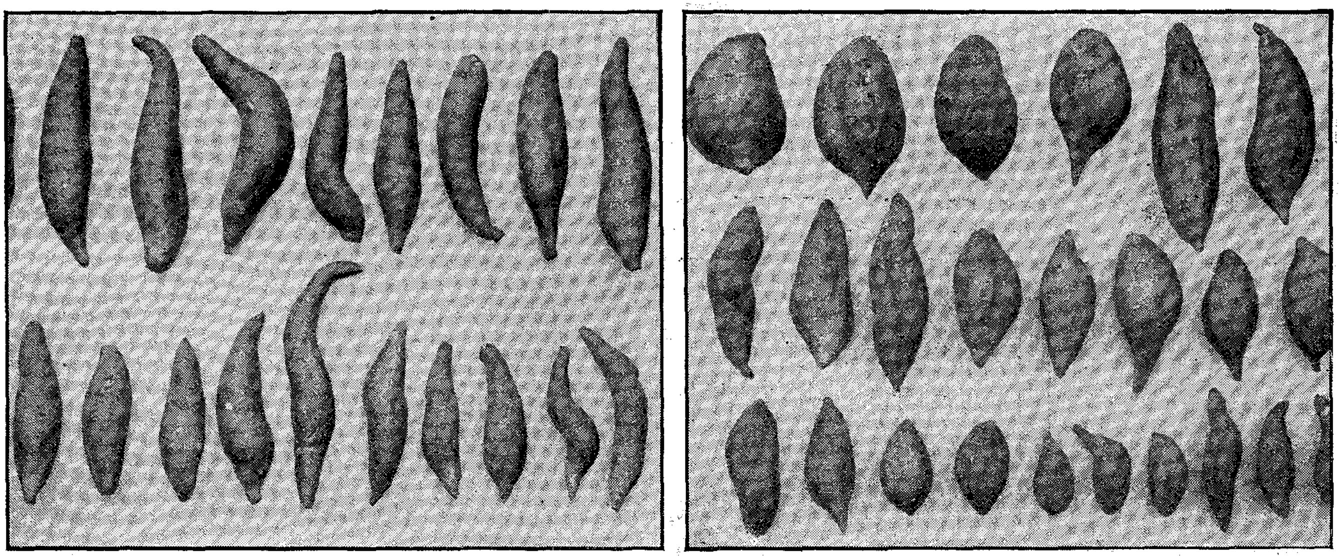
"I am decidedly against the first method mentioned, namely legislation. Just how would you feel if a law were passed forbidding you to use a receiving set which was capable of interfering with your neighbor? My guess is that 95 per cent. of you would be affected by such a law, and that 95 per cent. of those affected would feel that their rights were being interfered with. So I say, let us have no more laws than are absolutely necessary. I want to call your attention, tho, to the fact that the Department of Commerce has the power to deal severely with the interference problem, if it sees fit.

"Now let us turn our attention to the second method of handling the problem. This involves the education of the general public. The majority of United States citizens believes in fair play, and when their attention is called to the fact that through improper operation of their receiving sets, they may be a source of much annoyance to their neighbors, they will take enough interest in things to become acquainted with their sets. Most men who own automobiles can discuss with you the relative merits of nearly every part in their cars, but few men who buy radio sets have more than a very hazy idea of what is inside the box. Until they show the same interest in their radio sets that they do in their motor-cars, they need not expect to obtain the same degree of service.

"Now for the third method. This is going forward at a fairly rapid rate. Nearly all the large radio manufacturing companies are building receiving apparatus which is a great improvement over anything heretofore available. Nearly all of the new designs may be called non-interfering ones in that provision is made to use at least one stage of radio-frequency amplification. Use is made of a recent invention which makes it impossible for this radio-frequency stage to oscillate and, therefore, the probability of interference is very remote. The tendency in the new design is toward complication of apparatus, but simplification of tuning control. The advantages gained are excellent sensitivity and selectivity, both highly desirable qualities. The only drawback is that such sets can not be built as cheaply as the simpler sets. Until this condition can be remedied or until new developments make the simpler types obsolete, there will be a demand for cheap sets. Out of justice to the general public, I think we ought to maintain a line of low-priced apparatus, and in return, I think that the owners thereof should feel obligated to do their best to avoid interference."

MAPPING NEW YORK BY PLANE—The flying program for the aerial photographic mapping of the entire city of New York has been completed, we are told by President Sherman M. Fairchild, of the Aerial Camera Corporation, writing in *The American City Magazine* (New York). Three planes flew approximately 3,000 miles, and the entire Greater City of five boroughs—Manhattan, Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, and Richmond—a territory of approximately 625 square miles, has been mapped. More than 2,000 exposures of the Fairchild automatic aerial camera were necessary. He goes on:

"High-altitude photography played a big part in the making of the map mosaic. A Fokker C-2 camera plane flew over the territory at an altitude never less than 16,000 feet—too high to be seen with the naked eye. A short focal length camera was used to take photographs at a very small scale for checking control. The map pictures the city with the minutest detail. It shows every structure from contractor's temporary tool-shed to skyscraper; back-yards, gardens and parks with every tree and bush visible; avenues and alleys, streets and unrecorded foot-paths; big-league ball parks; water-front clubs, with their yachts and motor-boats; the boardwalk of Coney Island, and crowds of people appearing like small black dots. Even the congestion of traffic on busy thoroughfares is clearly shown. The maps are to be assembled in groups of four to correspond with the 35 sectional plan maps as laid out by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The aerial map will be used in conjunction with these official sheets."



Courtesy of Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

HOW POTASH IMPROVES THE FIGURE OF THE SWEET POTATO

The lanky specimens in the first picture had no potash in their fertilizer and yielded only 73 bushels of firsts and 68 bushels of seconds per acre, while the nice chunky ones at the right had plenty of potash and yielded 153 bushels of firsts and 51 bushels of seconds per acre.

SWEET POTATOES SHAPED BY POTASH

THE FORM OF TUBERS is altered by using certain ingredients as fertilizers. Potash especially contributes to make sweet potatoes of desirable and marketable size and shape. This is shown by experiments conducted by the Agricultural Experiment Stations of New Jersey and reported by Lyman G. Schermerhorn, associate professor of vegetable gardening, in *New Jersey Agriculture* (New Brunswick, N. J.). Professor Schermerhorn tells us at the outset that the great variation in fertilizer practises in the sweet-potato sections of New Jersey led the Experiment Stations in 1921 to start extensive plant food studies, which have been continued three years. He continues:

"The objects have been to study and determine the best sources of nitrogen, the influence of potash, the best combination of fertilizer ingredients, and some of the factors that influence the shape of the sweet potato.

"Dr. E. B. Voorhees calculated that 200 bushels of sweet potatoes, not including the vines, remove from the soil an average of 30 pounds of nitrogen, 10 pounds of phosphoric acid and 45 pounds of potash. It is apparent that the sweet potato removes more potash than nitrogen and more nitrogen than phosphoric acid. Experimental results secured by the writer during the past three years bear out the relative importance of each ingredient.

"In this experiment twenty-one balanced plant-food combinations were compared. The three fertilizer ingredients, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, were each actually used in amounts varying from 2 to 12 per cent.

"The results show that as the potash decreased, the yield of marketable tubers decreased, and as the potash is increased up to 8 per cent., there is a decided increase in yield. It is also recorded that as the nitrogen is increased above 3 or 4 per cent. there is a decrease in yield of firsts.

"The influence of potash may be further shown by the results secured in other fertilizer comparisons conducted in 1922 and 1923. The formula carrying 8 per cent. of potash gave an increase in yield of 99.5 bushels of marketable tubers over the one carrying no potash, and an increase of 34.5 bushels of marketable tubers over the one carrying 4 per cent. of potash.

"Another series of comparisons conducted in 1923 gives some more very marked evidence of the importance of potash in sweet-potato production in New Jersey. In Ocean County the increase in yield was 88 bushels of marketable tubers, and in Atlantic County 128.5 bushels.

"The results indicate that 8 per cent. is the most economical proportion of potash under the conditions of these experiments.

"In 1921, when digging the sweet potatoes on the fertilizer triangle, it was noticed that there was apparently a difference in the shape of the tubers produced under the different treatments. In order to make a study of this factor, ten average hills from each plot were selected by the author and taken to New Brunswick, where they were graded into firsts, seconds, and 'pigs.' The lengths and diameters in each grade were then measured. When the other plots were dug in Atlantic County samples were taken in the same manner as before and graded and measured.

"From the measurements it appears that the shape of the sweet-potato tuber is apparently influenced by the kinds and amounts of fertilizer ingredients used. This discovery is significant when it is remembered that the quality of the sweet potato in northern markets is measured by shape as well as by size and results in cooking. The potato that brings the best price is a 'chunk,' and its proportions are 4.5 by 2.5 inches. The potatoes should be medium in size, round rather than oblong, and dry and mealy when cooked. These characteristics are greatly influenced by the soil and sources of plant food used in growing the crop."

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE NOT FOR HUMANS—This acute and highly contagious malady, which occurs chiefly in cloven-footed animals, has made its appearance among dairy cattle and hogs in several counties of central California, but *The Weekly Bulletin* of the State Board of Health (Sacramento) informs its readers that they have little to fear personally from the infection. We read:

"The standard methods of control, which consist of cattle quarantine, destruction and burial of affected herds, as well as continued and careful search for cases, are being rigidly applied by the State and federal division of animal industry. For the benefit of health officers who desire information concerning the possibility of human beings contracting the disease, it may be said that they are not frequently infected. The disease may be contracted by children who drink raw milk from cows afflicted with foot-and-mouth disease. There is slight danger of children contracting the disease from this source, however, as most of the milk consumed in California is pasteurized, with the exception of certified milk and Grade A raw milk, both of which should be safe, as they are produced under strict supervision. The disease in man is generally very mild, recovery taking place spontaneously. The symptoms are fever, vomiting, painful swallowing, sensation of heat and dryness of the mouth, followed by an eruption of vesicles distributed over the lips, mouth and tongue. There also may be headache, pain in the back, vertigo, colic, diarrhea and weakness. Dogs, cats, sheep and goats are said to be infected occasionally, but the horse appears to be non-susceptible. The disease is primarily a disease of cattle. There have been five outbreaks of the disease in the United States prior to the present epidemic. All of them have been completely exterminated by the animal industry authorities."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE INCOMPARABLE DUSE

BORN IN A WAGON—a circus-wagon belonging to a troupe of strolling players, who had parked it outside Venice—Eleanora Duse died in a Pittsburgh hotel, and between that wagon and that hotel "lies most of modern acting," we are told. Scribe, Ibsen, Sudermann and Pinero "owed much to her art." As the Louisville *Times* observes, "She lifted D'Annunzio from mediocrity to an elevation his merit could not maintain." But it was an aged, broken Duse who came recently to America after an absence of twenty years. Says the New York *World*:

WHEN HER FAME WAS AT ITS HEIGHT

America recalls with affectionate admiration the Duse of twenty years ago.

> "None will believe that Madame Duse made this last visit for the sake of our theater or for her art. Madame Duse was old and infirm, her voice so torn and strained by the demands of an emotional rôle that those who heard were torn and strained in turn. Madame Duse came to earn her living, after threescore years of earning her living in this manner.
>
> "In the early nineties, in Rome or Paris or London, one might have found Duse playing *Magda* at one theater and Bernhardt *L'Aiglon* at another near by. Of all dramatic talents of the era, these two were first, and there seemed to have been glory for both. Bernard Shaw in his brilliant writings in *The Saturday Review* of the period might serve as their English Hazlitt when they are as far away as the latter's dearly admired Mr. Kean. Mr. Shaw found that Bernhardt's glory was childish and gloried in his childishness when under her spell. In Duse's mature eloquence he felt the tragedy of humanity.
>
> "Life seems to have led Duse and Bernhardt along similar paths. Both knew triumphs in the great dramatic literature which had sprung into being somehow for them to interpret. Both had known the sorrows that come from those rogues who somehow capture the loves of great women. Dying almost within a year of each other, they left the theater impoverished, and nearly paupers themselves. Each played to the great tragedy of all players. Queens of tragedy, they were forced to play long after the fires of life could warm their art. Life had been short, and the craft so long to learn.
>
> "Yet the similarity vanishes now that they are gone. When Bernhardt left the theater a great name and a flaming, gorgeous tradition, Duse has left that legacy and something very great besides. Even when she was sixty-four, young players crowded to Duse, not that they might see, but that they might learn. Her style, her method, her finish have been preserved as surely as were the works of the theater into which she breathed life."

Mr. J. Ranken Towse, in his appraisal of Duse, tells us that she was "the most famous, if not absolutely the greatest, of performers on the stage of either hemisphere," and, in an article contributed to the New York *Evening Post*, he remarks that at all events she was "the most consummate artist." Continuing, he says:

> "Great acting generally is associated, but not always correctly, with striking emotional and theatrical effects, involving physical power of marked versatility. In these respects she could scarcely be said to have excelled. In the exhibition of paroxysmal passion she could never have competed with Charlotte Cushman, Seebach, Janauschek, Adelaide Neilson, Stella Colas, or Sarah Bernhardt. Of these, perhaps, only Janauschek possest, in notable degree, the gift of versatility. About the impersonations of Duse there was always indisputably a certain measure of sameness, owing to the distinctiveness of her personality. From one point of view she was always Duse. Nor did she often startle a placid audience into enthusiasm by some electrical display of theatrical fireworks. When she was on the stage, the spectators as a rule were intent and breathless. With her the illusion was ever constant and deepening, and her 'points,' when she reached them, were none the less effective because they were not demonstrative. She always succeeded in identifying herself completely with the assumed character, which is a very different thing from identifying the assumed character with oneself.
>
> "If, in a certain way, she was always Duse, she was always very definitely another. As she never adopted any of the ordinary means of theatrical disguise—an unnecessary and unwise handicap—she was, of course, always instantly recognizable; but her posture, carriage, and manner were those of the fictitious personage whose character and temperament she indicated with the subtlest variations of tone, expression, and gesture. In her mechanism there was no uniformity. Where most actresses are apt to be most monotonous—in the tiresome repetition of little habitual personal tricks—she was most infinitely and significantly varied. The play of her hands and arms, the seemingly involuntary motions of her body, were possibly more eloquent than the fleeting expressions on a singularly mobile and expressive face or the skilful inflections of a most cunning tongue. She was acting, all over, every moment of the time,

THE DUSE OF YEARS LONG PAST

Even then she was a celebrity in Europe, where she conferred renown upon many a playwright.

but there was never the least suggestion of fidgetiness or aimlessness."

While she was still touring America, there appeared in the Tacoma *Ledger* a miniature character-sketch of Duse, who was "said to outdo all the famous eccentricities of Bernhardt and Mansfield combined." Declared *The Ledger:*

"Duse travels in state, with a private car full of friends from home, and never tolerates a strange face around her. Friends and managers obey her slightest word without question, tho she is always upsetting plans.

"Her whims are original. She refused for weeks to play in Detroit or Chicago because she thought those cities were so far north that she would freeze to death. She refused to pass through Colorado, tho she was booked for Denver, because, reading altitudes in meters instead of feet, she imagined she would be several miles up in the air and could not breathe. About to sail for Cuba from New Orleans, she canceled her passage because, seeing a cloud, she was sure there was a terrific storm at sea.

"She stopt her train at Dallas simply because she liked the looks of the town, and remained for two days, holding up her next engagement, while she and her company picked flowers. Scheduled to stop at Indianapolis, she insisted on going right through to Pittsburgh, because she had heard that 'Spittsburg' was a 'nice town.' In Pittsburgh, as she was starting for Cleveland, she saw a few April snowflakes and shouted, 'Ah! Ze blizzard!' and refused to move.

"Yet Duse is a very great woman. In her art she stands supreme and wields power accordingly. It is only in the realm of art that absolute monarchy remains on this earth."

Like scores of other newspapers, the Washington *Post* feels that—

"The death of Mme. Eleonora Duse, far from the land she so intensely loved and from a people whose affection for her was but little on this side of idolatry, is one of those real tragedies which the mimic ones of the stage seldom surpass. With a record of triumph behind her achieved in every artistic center—in Naples, in Rome, in Paris, in Vienna, in Berlin, in London and finally in New York—the great Italian tragedienne retired from the stage in 1906 at the age of forty-seven. From that retirement, friend to life's decline, she was induced by many earnest solicitations to emerge, and at sixty-two, she undertook another tour of Europe, and on its conclusion renewed her visit to this country last year. She was everywhere received with acclamation, for time in its flight had not robbed her of any of her art. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington her superb acting evoked unstinted applause."

SOME PREHISTORIC "ALICE"

THE WHITE KNIGHT, as admirers of Lewis Carroll's "Through the Looking-Glass" will recall, astonished Alice with a marvelous outburst of rimed nonsense, in the midst of which he announced "a plan to dye one's whiskers green" and "always use so large a fan that they could not be seen." Quite an off-hand jingle this seems, in the book. Whereas, the Honorable Judge Parry, while delving among old magazines in London not long ago, came upon a copy of *The Train,* dating from 1856, and there discovered Lewis Carroll's original version, which was transformed, many years afterward, into the White Knight's effusion. In the *Cornhill Magazine,* Judge Parry reproduces the original, which runs thus:

UPON THE LONELY MOOR

I met an aged, aged man
    Upon the lonely moor:
I knew I was a gentleman,
    And he was but a boor.
So I stopped and roughly questioned him,
    "Come, tell me how you live!"
But his words impressed my ear no more
    Than if I were a sieve.

He said, "I look for soap-bubbles,
    That lie among the wheat,
And bake them into mutton-pies,
    And sell them in the street.
I sell them unto men," he said,
    "Who sail on stormy seas;
And that's the way I get my bread—
    A trifle, if you please."

But I was thinking of a way
    To multiply by ten,
And always, in the answer, get
    The question back again.
I did not hear a word he said,
    But kicked that old man calm,
And said, "Come, tell me how you live!"
    And pinched him in the arm.

His accents mild took up the tale:
    He said "I go my ways,
And when I find a mountain-rill,
    I set it in a blaze.
And hence they make a stuff they call
    Rowland's Macassar Oil;

But fourpence-halfpenny is all
They give me for my toil."

But I was thinking of a plan
To paint one's gaiters green,
So much the colour of the grass
That they could ne'er be seen.
I gave his ear a sudden box,
And questioned him again,
And tweaked his grey and reverend locks,
And put him into pain.

He said "I hunt for haddocks' eyes
Among the heather bright,
And work them into waistcoat-buttons
In the silent night.
And these I do not sell for gold
Or coin from silver-mine,
But for a copper halfpenny,
And that will purchase nine.

"I sometimes dig for buttered rolls,
Or set limed twigs for crabs;
I sometimes search the flowery knolls
For wheels of Hansom-cabs.
And that's the way" (he gave a wink)
"I get my living here,
And very gladly will I drink
Your honour's health in beer."

I heard him then, for I had just
Completed my design
To keep the Menai bridge from rust
By boiling it in wine.
I duly thanked him ere I went
For all his stories queer,
But chiefly for his kind intent
To drink my health in beer.

And now if e'er by chance I put
My finger into glue,
Or madly squeeze a right-hand foot
Into a left-hand shoe;
Or if a statement I aver
Of which I am not sure,
I think of that strange wanderer
Upon the lonely moor.

It is with evident glee that Judge Parry reprints this jingle, but what interests him especially is Lewis Carroll's confession, in a note accompanying it, that his poem was a parody on Wordsworth's "Resolution and Independence." Says the Judge:

"I find in some marginalia in my copy of Wordsworth, pencilled many years ago, I noticed the parallel, but I had wholly forgotten the matter, and certainly had not seen how close the parody was in spirit, if not in rhythm. The Poet and Traveller had quite a touch of the White Knight about him. When he meets the old leech-gatherer on 'the margin of some moorish flood,' he immediately tells us:

'Beside a pool bare to the eye of heaven
I saw a Man before me unawares:
The oldest man he seemed that ever wore grey hairs.'

And after impressing us with the agedness of the old man, the Traveller proceeds to inquire:

'What occupation do you there pursue?
This is a lonesome place for one like you.'

"The aged one, true to type, replies with words that 'came feebly, from a feeble chest,' that:

'to these waters he had come
To gather leeches, being old and poor:
Employment hazardous and wearisome.'

He explained at quite unnecessary length that 'in this way he gained an honest maintenance,' but the Traveller was deep in other thoughts.

'The old man still stood talking by my side;
But now his voice to me was like a stream
Scarce heard; nor word from word could I divide.'

Suddenly awaking, however, to the fact that the ancient leech-gatherer is burbling about the worries of the leech business, the Traveller's 'former thoughts returned,' and so:

'Perplexed, and longing to be comforted,
My question eagerly did I renew;
"How is it that you live, and what is it you do?"'

"Lewis Carroll, with his keen instinct for the ludicrous and love of parody, saw a subject to his hand and caught the comic spirit of the thing in a flash. When, in 1856, he wrote it for *The Train* he had no objection to avowing that it was a parody of Wordsworth's poem, but in 1871, when he used the piece again in 'Through the Looking-Glass,' he seems to have preferred to leave his indebtedness to Wordsworth more obscure."

HOW IT FEELS TO SING FOR THE PHONOGRAPH

"PHOTOGRAPHING YOUR VOICE," the recording machine is "a kind of sound camera," says Maria Jeritza in her account of singing for the phonograph. But voice-photography, as she calls it, is far more exacting than portrait-photography, we learn, for "the record must be perfect." It "goes into thousands of homes," and "those who make it can not fall below the standard they have set." Moreover, there is the artist's reputation to consider. No artist can afford to "sing less well for the phonograph than for a Metropolitan audience." In her new book, "Sunlight and Song," Madame Jeritza makes all this clear, and goes on to describe the experience of having one's voice photographed:

"The process of making vocal records here in the United States, tho not new to me, was novel. In Austria, the phonograph is not as widely and generally distributed as here, and can not be said to enjoy the same popularity.

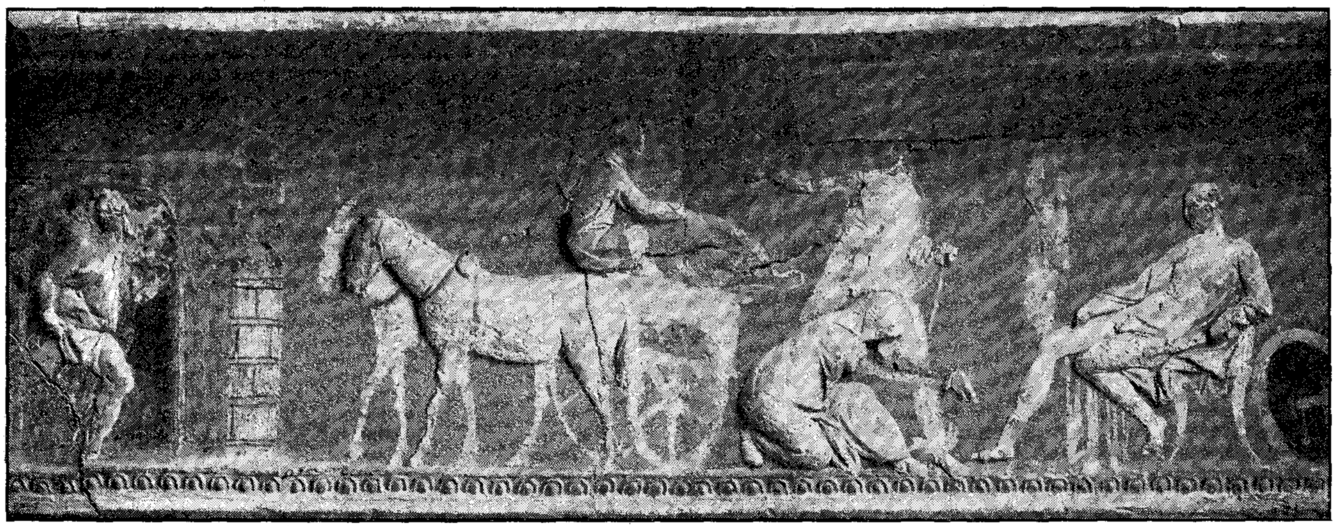
"When I journeyed out to the laboratories of the company for which I had agreed to make some opera records, I already knew one thing out of my previous experience: that I must try to sing just as naturally as I would on the stage. But when I arrived, I knew that the only way I could do so would be to forget my surroundings completely, for my setting was anything but a stage-setting.

"First of all, the records were made in a small room, a room so small that the members of the little orchestra of ten or fourteen men which accompanied me had to sit close together, knee to knee. Then came the actual singing itself. With the orchestra so close to the singer the sound of the instruments is so overpowering that it drowns the voice, and I could not hear myself sing. This effect, of course, is never made when the record has been finished and perfected, and the orchestra has been 'toned down' so that the singer's voice stands out above it.

"But at the time it is very distracting. When the singer no longer can hear her own voice, she is at a loss; but I found myself able to overcome this difficulty by holding my hands over my ears, thus shutting out the orchestra. Once I did this, I knew what I was about and had no further trouble.

"Then there is the matter of adjusting your position, as you stand and sing so that you are at exactly the right distance from the receiver. For deep register tones one comes closer, for high register tones one moves farther away. The receiving mechanism is a delicate one; if the singer produces a powerful high tone too near the machine, its pressure may easily break the receiver. Sudden pressure has to be avoided. If I were singing a passage *piano* or *mezza-voce*, and suddenly were to produce a high tone of considerable power and volume, the receiver in all probability would not stand the strain.

"The first record made is always an experimental one. It enables the singer to hear herself as she should *not* be, points out to her where she is at fault as regards her distances from the machine, and allows her to make the necessary corrections. The second recording already, as a rule, marks an advance. And, then, growing nearer perfection with each repetition, come a third and a fourth and as many more recordings as may be necessary to secure perfect results."



Courtesy of "Art and Archeology" (Washington, D. C.)

"IT WAS IN A THOUSAND PIECES"

But archeologists at Pompeii have recomposed it, and the ancient stucco again shows us Priam bringing gifts and begging Achilles for Hector's body.

It is "the hardest kind of hard work," we are told, and Madame Jeritza confesses that she can easily understand why "any artist should prefer two arduous stage rehearsals to one recording séance." And meanwhile the voice photographer has his anxieties, too, it seems, for Madame Jeritza continues:

> "One thing apt to be forgotten is that while the receiver is recording, the least sound, a word, a whisper, the noise of a movement, the dropping of a pin, is recorded together with the music. It is for this reason that only the artist herself and those otherwise directly concerned in making the record are allowed to be in the recording-room. The precaution is a wise one. I remember that on one occasion I secured permission for a friend to accompany me, and watch me make a record. It was *Senta's* ballad, from 'The Flying Dutchman,' and my friend had watched with interest the gradual building up of the song into a really fine record. When I sang it for the last time, to make the final record, however, she forgot all about the rule of silence, and no sooner had the last note left my mouth than she cried out enthusiastically: 'Oh, you sang that beautifully!' The accompaniment had not yet come to an end, and sure enough, when the record was played this artless cry of 'Oh, you sang that beautifully!' rang out in the most comical way. Of course, the whole thing had to be done over again.
>
> "And in spite of the sound-proof walls of the recording-room, certain noises, if they are high and shrill enough, manage to get in. I know that all recording came to an end when we neared twelve o'clock, since otherwise whatever opera air I was singing would have been punctuated by the sound of the factory whistles which everywhere announced the noon hour.
>
> "There is a fairly certain way of telling whether your record of a song has turned out well, even tho you have not heard it. As soon as the record has been made one takes a look at the impression through a microscope. The line of the impression reveals the truth: if the line is irregular, with numerous breaks, the record is worthless; but if the line is smooth and shows no breaks, then the record will be a good one."

In that case, great is the artist's satisfaction. Says Madame Jeritza:

> "I forgot all about how hard I had been obliged to work to make some of my records what they are when I heard them in their final, definite form, and could feel that they were really representative, and that they sounded as I might have sung them at the Opera, on the opening night of the work from which they had been taken.
>
> "If only the phonograph had been invented in an earlier age and we could, this late day, enjoy hearing with our own ears some of those great voices of the past whose fame alone has come down to us! Think of being able to hear the actual voices of Grisi, Malibran, Jenny Lind, and Patti. But these are vain regrets. At least the phonograph has been invented in time to preserve a vocal record of the voices of all the greatest singers of the present day, including Caruso's golden tones, and for this we should be grateful."

NEW REVELATIONS AT POMPEII

ASTONISHING DISCOVERIES CONTINUE to reward the labors of archeologists at Pompeii, where, as we are told, "a city has been born again, bringing joy to the soul and culture to the intellect—a city that holds for us an unknown world." Little by little that unknown world is disclosing itself, sometimes in intimate detail. According to Mr. Guido Calza, the archeologist, when recently excavating the remains of a house in the so-called "Street of Abundance," found "the dining-room still intact, with couches around the center tables, on which are a fruit-bowl, a brazier, and other articles in place ready for use." Mr. Calza writes in *Art and Archæology:*

> "In another place, the whole atrium has been preserved with stairs leading to the upper rooms, and the wardrobe still in its place. The front door has been so faithfully cast in the ashes that we can see the long, heavy chain that unbarred it, and the bell that summoned the janitor.
>
> "And one is astonished, on crossing the threshold of such a house, to find so much fresco and stucco decoration in the ordinary home of a little provincial city, so much exquisite artistic feeling in composing and distributing graceful scenes and figures on the pavements, walls and ceilings.
>
> "The decorative frieze in white stucco on a blue background, shown here, has been recomposed from a thousand scraps found in excavating, and is, indeed, worthy of remark as a conspicuous example of minor Roman art. It represents Priam, who has just stept down from his chariot, bringing gifts to Achilles in his tent and imploring him to restore the body of Hector, whom Achilles had killed in battle, and cruelly dragged about the field. There are mosaics, as well as stucco, in this House of Achilles, and also some fragments of beds with ivory feet."

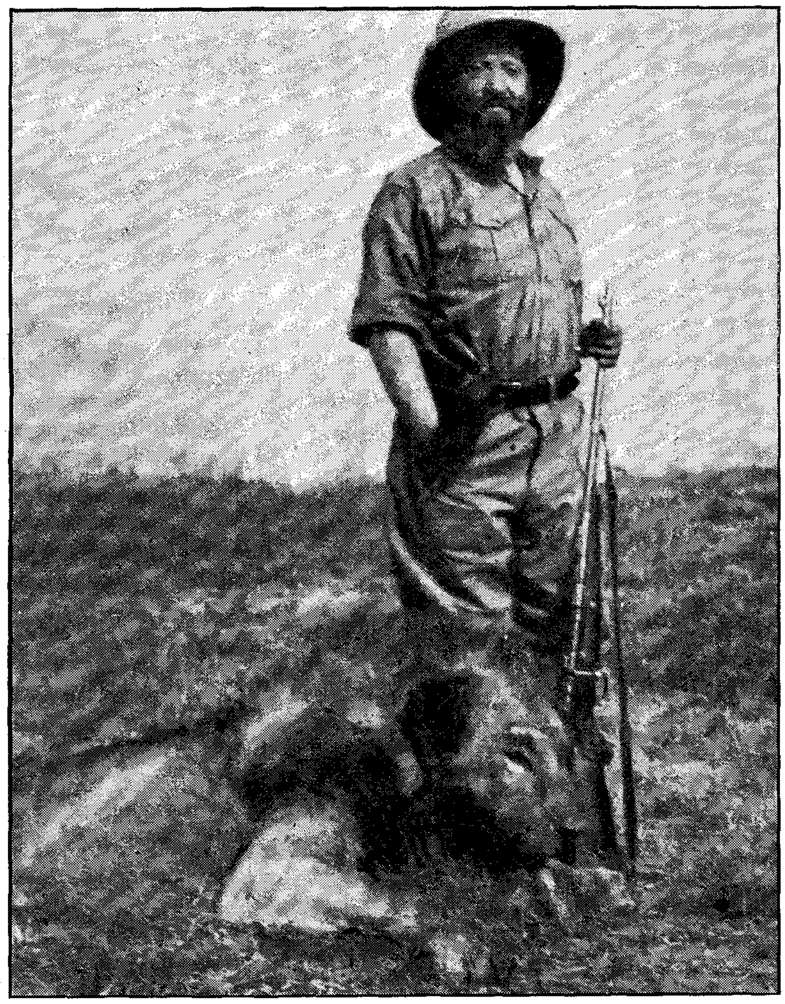
As Mr. Calza remarks, "in truth, the smile of Art lies upon these beautiful Pompeian ruins, and animates them." He describes a Pompeian garden:

> "A jet of water spouts out from a marble mask beneath a little shrine with red and white stuccoed columns, filling a basin that has frescos on the inside; and, above the basin, is a charming genre group in colors—a little Eros holding up a mask, and supplying other water-jets, that kept this fountain, painted with large figures and country scenes, cool and noisy. Yet, this is not enough; for the imprint left in the ashes shows the design, even, of the pergola over the fish-pond; and the casts have reproduced the forms and interlacings of these lattices, adorned by grapes and vines clambering up over the yellow and blue marble groups, against the green of the fields and the white marble of the fountains. The whole garden of this lordly residence has come back to life, just as it was two thousand years ago, with its little alleys and rows of streets, with the palings of its pergolas, and with its rippling brooks and noisy little fountains."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

MAY THE CHURCH COUNSEL CONGRESS?

LIKE OIL AND WATER, religion and politics, we are told, will not mix, and now and then when the Church protests against a proposed legislative enactment or petitions for one, an indignant voice proclaims that the Church has stept outside its parish. But the Church continues to crusade where it believes that moral issues are involved, and is more often seeking to be heard in political and economic counsels, not, we are reminded, without a fair degree of success. But, many toes are trodden upon in the process and pained voices cry out against the intrusion. The dispute is illustrated most recently in correspondence on the Johnson immigration bill abrogating the "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan which passed between Congressman George Holden Tinkham of Massachusetts and Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches and a member of the editorial council of *The Christian Work.* Dr. Macfarland sent a letter to members of Congress containing the resolution of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council protesting against the termination of the agreement without conference with Japan, and suggesting that whatever steps be taken in regard to Japanese immigration should be taken in a "friendly and considerate way."



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RESENTMENT AND INDIGNATION FILL HIM

Says Congressman George Holden Tinkham, when the Church presumes to advise in relation to a "purely secular matter." The Massachusetts Congressman, who is a noted sportsman, is here shown with a trophy of his hunt in Africa.

Resentment and indignation, he replies to Dr. Macfarland, filled Congressman Tinkham when he read Dr. Macfarland's letter presuming to advise in relation to a "purely secular matter." Saying that it is one of the fundamental principles of the American Government that there shall be complete separation between Church and State, Congressman Tinkham continues, as we quote his letter from *The Christian Work:*

> "The action of certain churches, of certain denominations, or, I might more properly say, of certain leaders of certain denominations, in passing resolutions in relation to legislation of a secular character and of raising funds to be used for political elections, as was done in connection with the Anti-Saloon League of America, is indefensible.
>
> "It is my settled opinion that some of the great lawlessness and actual crime in this country to-day is directly caused by the loss of respect for the Church and its teachings on the part of the people, because churches, abandoning spiritual affairs and direction, have become quasi-political institutions. As respect for the Church and its teachings declines, so must its authority over the hearts and consciences of men diminish.
>
> "I have not a drop of blood in my veins which has not been three hundred years in America, and my ancestors as Separatists came to this country upon the *Mayflower.* I inherit their complete resentment of interference by the Church in affairs of the State."

The question hinges upon the content of the term "secular," replies Dr. Macfarland, remarking that the Federal Council "does not consider any question involving principles of right and justice as being secular." Such questions, we are told, are regarded as moral and therefore inherently religious and coming under Christian ethics. This question in particular "surely involves questions of right and justice." The Federal Council, notes Dr. Macfarland, was constituted by its denominational bodies "to secure a larger combined influence for the Churches of Christ in all matters affecting the moral and social condition of the people, so as to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life." Concerning the *Mayflower* tradition, Dr. Macfarland's recollection is that its company and those who followed "exercised a great deal of influence on matters of State, while at the same time keeping the Church free from interference by the State. Indeed, their reason for separating the two was that the Church might be free to criticize the actions of the State." Dr. Macfarland distinguishes between organic separation and separation in moral sympathy, and remarks that the strictest denominations have always held the right of the Church to petition the State, as is being done in this case. He continues:

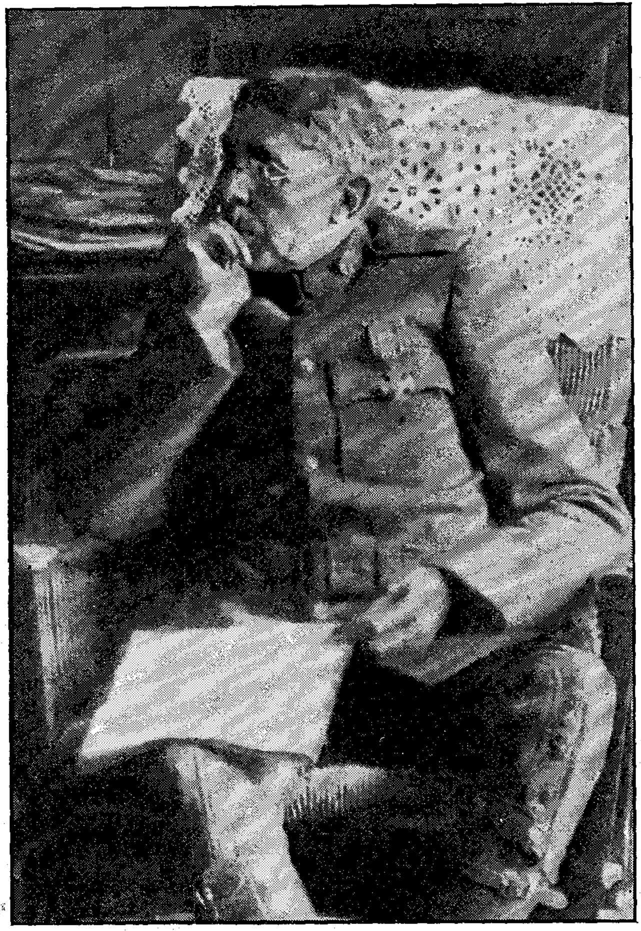
> "In this case our feeling is that this legislation runs counter to the efforts of the churches to maintain social justice. Do you not think, therefore, that they have not only a right but a duty to protest and petition? I rather think the Administrative

Committee regarded the immigration proposal 'with resentment and indignation' just as you do their action.

"As I get the trend of public opinion it means that Christianity is to be applied more and more to these great public moral questions, rather than to remain in vague abstractions. Many of the people feel that the weakness of the Church has been because it did not exert its influence more directly in affairs of social brotherhood. What is the use of proclaiming justice unless you can apply it to concrete cases?

"The people in the churches are rapidly coming to look at all public affairs as matters of Christian ethics. The present problem of immigration, so far as it affects our attitude toward other peoples, is no exception. The leaders of the Church are tired of preaching justice in theory and closing their eyes to injustice in practise. If an act of Congress violates a treaty, whether in letter or spirit, it is an injustice. If it treats a treaty or any agreement like a 'scrap of paper' it follows the bad example of a nation now suffering from doing so. If, then, this was the view of the Administrative Committee, would you want them to hesitate to say so? Even if you disagree with their interpretation, you surely would want them to express their judgment from the point of view of the Christian principles to which they are committed. In any event, surely Christian ethics are not left entirely to be determined by Congress."

Unpersuaded, Congressman Tinkham reads into Dr. Macfarland's letter "a statement that the churches included in your organization propose to take a formal and active part in American politics," and says it is "a pretty dangerous program for the churches." Ministers as citizens should act politically with the utmost vigor, "but for the churches as organizations to attempt this is a grave departure from American policy and a violation of American tradition." The real question concerns the kind of activity in which the churches may properly engage with regard to questions that involve legislation, says *The Christian Work*. It continues:



International Newsreel photograph

THE CHURCH MAY ADVISE CONGRESS

Says Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, replying to Congressman Tinkham, remarking that "the people in the churches are rapidly coming to look at all public affairs as matters of Christian ethics." Dr. Macfarland is in the uniform of an Army chaplain.

"That the churches should sedulously refrain from 'lobbying' or from any attempt to coerce legislators by organizing the voting strength of their districts for or against them goes without saying. That the Church has not only the right, but the duty, to educate public opinion concerning the Christian principles that are at stake in legislative proposals should be equally clear to all who are deeply concerned about the molding of all human life according to the mind of Christ. Such efforts are an essential part of the responsibility of the Church as the teacher of the Christian religion.

"In the words of a recent Episcopal conference at Atlantic City, presided over by Bishop Brent: 'The business of the Church embraces the whole scope of life, and inasmuch as legislation registers the focusing and formulation of public opinion with respect to social needs, it is the business of the Church to see to it that, as far as it has influence, such legislation should have a Christian soul.'"

With which opinion several religious journals, speaking on the present issue, agree. As *The Continent* (Presbyterian) pointedly inquires, "Does, then, the Golden Rule not apply in international relations?"

THE RUNAWAY BOY AND GIRL PROBLEM

AN ANXIOUS VOICE over the telephone asks the Police Department to look for Johnny Jones who has run away from home to join the circus, or to blaze a new path on Broadway, or, perhaps, on an errand of derring-do which will outshine anything that Douglas Fairbanks ever attempted for the movies. But perhaps the cause of the domestic A. W. O. L. is entirely different. "What made him run away?" asks the detective sent to the house. "I don't know," wails the parent. Perhaps she doesn't know. Perhaps she hasn't made it her business to learn what would make home so attractive to Johnny that he would be stricken with homesickness if he spent one night away. Perhaps, on the other hand, she has done her best—and failed. The runaway problem is one that needs discussion. It is one of the biggest problems with which police departments have to deal, and it is essentially one that comes within the scope of the policewoman, who, newly come upon the scene, has already proved her value. Mary E. Hamilton, New York's first policewoman, who has had years of experience in social welfare and police work, discusses it in her book, "The Policewoman" (Frederick A. Stokes Company), and sheds some illumination on the subject. She has raised a son to manhood, so that she knows something on both sides of the door. The runaway's reasons, she says, range from the sublime to the ridiculous. Fame, fortune, freedom beckon to the boy, and no less to the girl. Above all is youth's eternal longing for adventure.

But many children run away to escape unhappy home conditions. Fear of punishment and parental wrath often cause them to flee the hearth, and it is these children who, out of desperation, easily become the prey of vicious persons, because they have no definite purpose in mind when they start out, and welcome suggestions from suave strangers. Too often we read of girls attacked, slain and left on lonely highways. Too many times, says the writer, a father's strictness figures prominently among the girls' reasons for running away. She tells us:

"A typical tragic case is one in which the father takes every cent his daughter earns, allowing her no spending money except ten cents for carfare each day and perhaps fifteen cents for lunch. When she returns home from work, she is relegated to the kitchen; a moving-picture show would completely disrupt her morals and lower her standard of working efficiency. Young people, especially young men, are entirely out of the question.

"Finally rebelling against such treatment, the girl deserts the parental roof, much to the grief and consternation of her parents. If she has sense, and luck favors her, she may become self-supporting. Many runaway girls, making a sincere and honest effort to support themselves, succeed in doing so. Others ignorantly brave, with little or no money and no idea of what do do, once they are free from the severe parental restrictions, soon become discouraged, fall in with bad companions and gradually drift into bad ways or an easy mode of life.

"Taking a girl's hard earned money and curbing her high-spirited fun-loving craving for innocent pleasures are mild phases of parental control compared with the cases in which a father's brutality is the driving force that compels the girl to assert her independence and go forth to live her own life."

Here the tragedy is a tragedy of misunderstanding, "a conflict between the conservative point of view of a past generation and the eager, liberal outlook of a modern age." Yet, declares the writer, the blame for runaways can not be placed entirely upon the parents, for frequently they are "more sinned against than sinning." Sometimes the motives for leaving home could be swerved in another direction through a proper educational impetus. "We can point out to the fathers and mothers their responsibility in the matter, when the mistake is theirs, but when the children are in error, we must correct an educational system or perhaps mend a flaw in the fabric of society itself in order to solve the problem." It has been estimated that within a year 65,000 girls disappear without leaving a trace. Other thousands of runaway boys and girls, the majority being girls, are picked up in the streets of New York. And many New York girls and boys leave to find fame and fortune elsewhere.

The motives which prompt youths to run away—hurt feelings, desire to be alone, rebellion against authority, boredom, love of adventure and a desire to see the world—indicate, says this policewoman, a mental, emotional and physical awakening. "In most cases it is frank impulse or innocent desire that causes a boy to run away to sea or to join the Army, while the bright lights of Broadway, the jazz of the dance-halls, automobiles and fine clothes attract the girl, because they represent her ideal of the beautiful." In any case, the advice of this policewoman to other policewomen is:

> "Remember that the runaway has violated no law and in being detained to await the arrival of relatives or friends should not be imprisoned. Detention quarters for runaways should be attractive and wholesome, designed to inspire hope and confidence and restore the wanderer to a more normal state of mind and course of action.
>
> "In reclaiming runaways, policewomen are saving children whose brightness and bravery will serve society in a better way at some future time."

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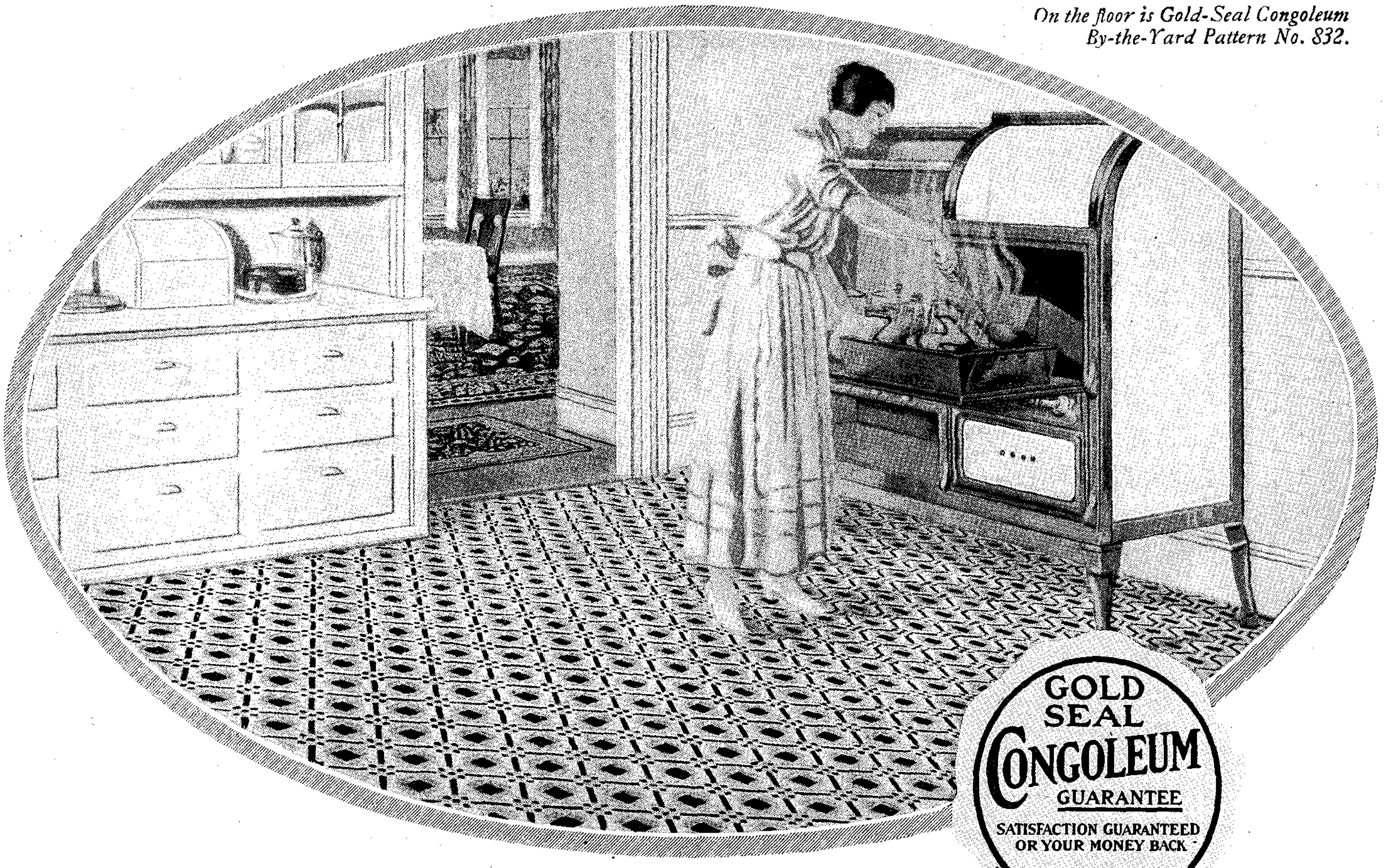
IT IS MOSTLY INNOCENT DESIRE

That causes boys and girls to run away from home, says Mrs. Mary E. Hamilton, New York City's first policewoman, who is here giving instructions to a member of the "masher" squad assigned to protect women and girls.

THE JEWS INNOCENT OF THE CRUCIFIXION

IN THE TRAGIC TRADITION that the Jews were responsible for the crucifixion of Jesus, the fact that His disciples were Jews and the heralds of Christianity were Jews is largely forgotten. And the Jews have paid the price in 2,000 years of martyrdom. The tradition concerning the "crime of Calvary" has often been denied, and Dr. Nathan Krass, rabbi of Temple Emmanu-El, New York, characterizes it as "the greatest popular error in Christendom." A search of the Scriptures, he says in a Passover address quoted in the New York *Times*, shows that far from being condemned by the multitudes of Jews in Jerusalem at the Passover season, Jesus was acclaimed and hosannahs were chanted in appreciation of His personality. Dr. Krass goes on:

> "Jesus taught Jewish doctrines and celebrated the Jewish holidays and observed Jewish rites and ceremonies. He was in many things a conforming Jew and in some like other Jewish teachers unconventional in his interpretation of Jewish law and custom. His disciples were Jews, his friends and associates were Pharisees, those much-maligned and little-understood leaders of the Judaism of Jesus' day. Therefore the Jews had no reason to crucify Jesus or to be *particeps criminis* in his death.
>
> "The records in the New Testament which were written about a century after the time of the crucifixion, and the material for which was gathered from oral tradition, have confusing accounts of the trial and death of the Nazarene. Dean Inge, the noted English ecclesiastic, pointed out that the inner light of faith tells that Christ is risen, but not that He rose on the third day. Faith can not guarantee the Gospel history. The Jews were deprived of autonomous rule by the Roman Government in the time of Jesus. The right to inflict capital punishment was taken away from the Sanhedrin, the Jewish tribunal of justice, forty years prior to the death of Jesus.
>
> "But if the Jews as a whole did not crucify Jesus, did not some Jews crucify Him? No; even if the gospel story be correct, which critical scholarship doubts. The priests who were in league with Pontius Pilate were corrupt Sadducean politicians, Roman sycophants who were intimidated by and did not intimidate Pilate, the procurator of Judea.
>
> "Pilate in the gospel of John clearly says in the 19th chapter that he has absolute power over Jesus. 'Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee and have power to release thee,' are the exact words not modified by peradventures lest a howling Hebrew mob might prevent him. Is it right for the popular error to remain unchallenged in Christendom that the Jews were responsible for the death of the Christian Savior?"



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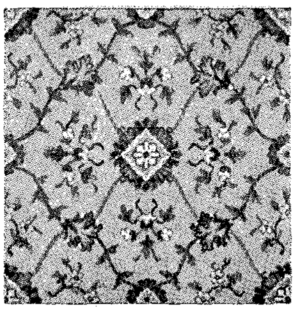

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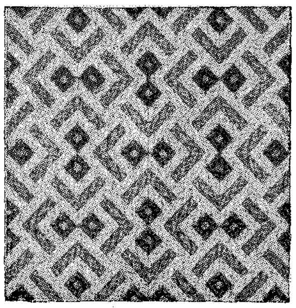

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

DELIGHTFUL Irish humor enlivens the little book "By Bog and Sea in Donegal" (Appleton), from which we select the following:

WEE HUGHIE

By Elizabeth Shane

He's gone to school, wee Hughie,
An' him not four,
Sure I saw the fright was in him
When he left the door.

But he took a hand o' Denny,
An' a hand o' Dan,
Wi' Joe's owld coat upon him—
Och, the poor wee man!

He cut the quarest figure,
More stout nor thin;
An' trottin' right an' steady
Wi' his toes turned in.

I watched him to the corner
O' the big turf stack,
An' the more his feet went forrit,
Still his head turned back.

He was lookin', would I call him—
Och, my heart was woe—
Sure it's lost I am without him,
But he be to go.

I followed to the turnin'
When they passed it by,
God help him he was cryin',
An', maybe, so was I.

THE OWLD MAN'S TALK

By Elizabeth Shane

Cathal O'Flynn lives all his lone
Wi' never a one to call his own;
There's nobody knows the age he is,
Nor one in the place wi' a beard like his.
He'll sit an' dream on the bog all day,
Wi' his owld eyes starin' far away,
An' take no heed if it's wet or dry,
Nor see the one that would pass him by.
But still an' all, at the dusk o' night,
Himself in the house an' the lamp alight,
The people come by two an' three
An' chap at the door for company;
An' it's "Come on in an' warm yer shins,"
An' "God save all," at Cathal O'Flynn's.
'Tis then he'll pile the turf to burn
While the wee dog smells at them all in turn;
There's chairs for three an' a boss o' wool,
An' two can sit on the creepie stool;
"An' sure," sez he, "if I do my best
There's only the floor to take the rest."
An' when they're settled about the room,
Half in the glow an' half in gloom,
'Tis then the talk an' the tales begin,
An' the best at the tellin' is Cathal O'Flynn.

He'll tell o' the days when himself was young,
An' sing wee staves o' the songs they sung—
An' none but himself would know them now—
He'll tell o' Andy McGinley's cow,
Drowned off the steep o' the Gola bight,
That still would walk on the land at night.
He'll tell o' travellin' here an' there
An' fifty miles to the hirin' fair,
An' barefoot there an' back again—
O' wee folk that himself saw plain
Behind Screglea twixt the dark an' dawn,
An' them in a ring round Peggeen bawn,
Owld Maura's child that they took away,
An' none heard tell o' her since that day.
He'll tell o' the church in his own townland
That never was built by mortial hand,
But every night it would grow a bit,
An' the whisper rose who was buildin' it;
An' 'twould ha' been finished stone on stone
If them that was at it was left alone.
But once when the night was dark an' deep
Owld Kitty the broguey went to peep,
An' the dear knows what it might be fevel,
But never a bit o' herself would tell—
"Now God forgive me," was all she'd say,
"For drivin' the blessed saints away."
An' speech was dead on her tongue since then,
An' the good saints never came back again,
An' the wee church never was roofed at all,
Though it's standin' yet wi' its broken wall.
An' maybe he'll tell how, long ago,
When a ship drove in on the rocks o' Bo,
He rode his mare across Dunmore strand,
An' sank to her ribs in the shiftin' sand;
"An' sure, if it had-a-been death for me
I had no sin on me then," sez he.
He'll whisper too as the light burns dim,
The wild-like things that have chanced to him
Beyond in the south by hill an' glen,
When he'd cross the land o' the mountainly men.
The wee, dark lough on the mountain side
That none will name or there'd ill betide,
For never a one but knows full well
That deep in its waters the big hounds dwell.
An' sure there'd be fear for miles about
If the whisper'd come that themselves were out;
The doors would be shut both far an' wide
An' God help him would be left outside.
An' once himself wi' a harvest load
Saw the wet trail o' them on the road,
An' lay in the bog as the dead might lie,
An' heard the rush o' them passin' by;
An' sure when he rose in the mornin' light
The hair on his head was shinin' white.

An' that's the talk o' him, tale on tale,
Till them that listen are feart an' pale,
An' none would venture the dark alone,
For fear o' meetin' wi' things unknown.
An' sure as he sits there, bent an' thin,
His long white beard on his mumblin' chin,
There's some has pity they couldn't own
For lavin' the owld man there his lone,
Wi' the wild wind cryin' about the shore.
But still there's whiles, as they lave the door
They'll fancy they hear—but och, dear knows—
The breath o' a laugh as the last one goes.

ALL good pedestrians, faring forth again now that spring has come, know the thrills acknowledged in this poem from *Interludes*, a magazine of verse published in Baltimore:

THE TRAMP

By Coralie Howard Haman

The warm wind from the spruces,
The cool wind from the sea,
The good hard road beneath my feet
And the blue sky over me.

I know a place where gray-green downs
Surge up to meet the sky,—
Where goldenrod and red trees grow,
And clouds go swinging by.

I know a pool that is blue and deep,
Where the trees hang over the edge,
Yellow and tawny and red and brown
From beach and from rocky ledge.

The salt wind from the ocean,
The sweet wind from the hill,—
And it's through the cool blue shadow I go
As I follow my wandering will.

I know where the pines stand straight and high,
And the sun shines over the world;
Where the great green waves go racing by
With their crests of white foam curled.

I know where sunshine flecks the hills
And shadows come and go;
Where the hurrying thunder-storm sweeps down
From heavy clouds hung low.

The spiced wind over daisies
And new-mown hay in a load,
And the sea-wind flinging its spray in my face
As I follow the open road.

WHISTLER used to poke fun at the people who "couldn't tell a good sunset from a silly one," and now comes a poet reminding us, in *Contemporary Verse*, that not even the heavenly bodies are to be reverenced indiscriminately. The moon—but let the poet speak in

FOLLY

By Vivian Yeiser Laramore

The moon has made me weary
With its silver and its song.
Such ardor in so old a thing
Is wrong, all wrong.

It should be limping silently
Across a leaden sky
Or grumbling at the cloud-hills
The wind piles high.

It should be teaching little moons
The proper way to shine,
Instead of singing sonnets
To each adoring pine.

IN a different mood—serious, quite—the author of a poem in *The Stratford Monthly* touches an old but ever-engaging theme. The poem follows:

AWAKENING

By Gertrude Callaghan

Early I learned to walk the quiet path
Of a secluded garden close whose gate
Shut out a world of hate and lust and wrath—
Why marvel if my soul be delicate?
Sheltered by walls of sweetly scented vine,
How should I know them for imprisoning bars—
All that was beauty ever had been mine,
Cool, fragrant morning, night of dancing stars.

Now you have come, you clambered o'er my wall
To tell of life's romance beyond the gate,
And of a sudden beauty seems to pall,
The beauty I have held inviolate.
Then will you go and leave my soul dismayed,
Or shall I follow after, unafraid?

WITH a realism that recalls the work of Sinclair Lewis, a poem in the New York *Times* describes a boarding-house room. It is literal, almost prosaic, except for the human touch throughout, and especially in the concluding lines. On reading them, we think of O. Henry, who, tho writing in prose, was at times very much a poet, and would perfectly have understood the lines—

IN A BOARDING HOUSE

By Marie V. Caruthers

Over the faded paper on the wall
Gigantic cabbage roses climb and crawl
In patterns weird and startling of design—
How many eyes have loathed it—as do mine?

The room is full of shadows. Secrets stare
And whisper in the corners, everywhere,
Of former transients who once came and went
These listening walls are subtly eloquent!

The weary chairs all sag—so tired they
Of serving stranger folk from day to day.
The bed groans languidly—its ancient springs
Have had so much to bear, poor, patient things!

This shabby, wooden desk—so stained with ink,
What stories it might tell, I often think,
Of us discouraged ones, who yet must write
Gay letters to send home, night after night!

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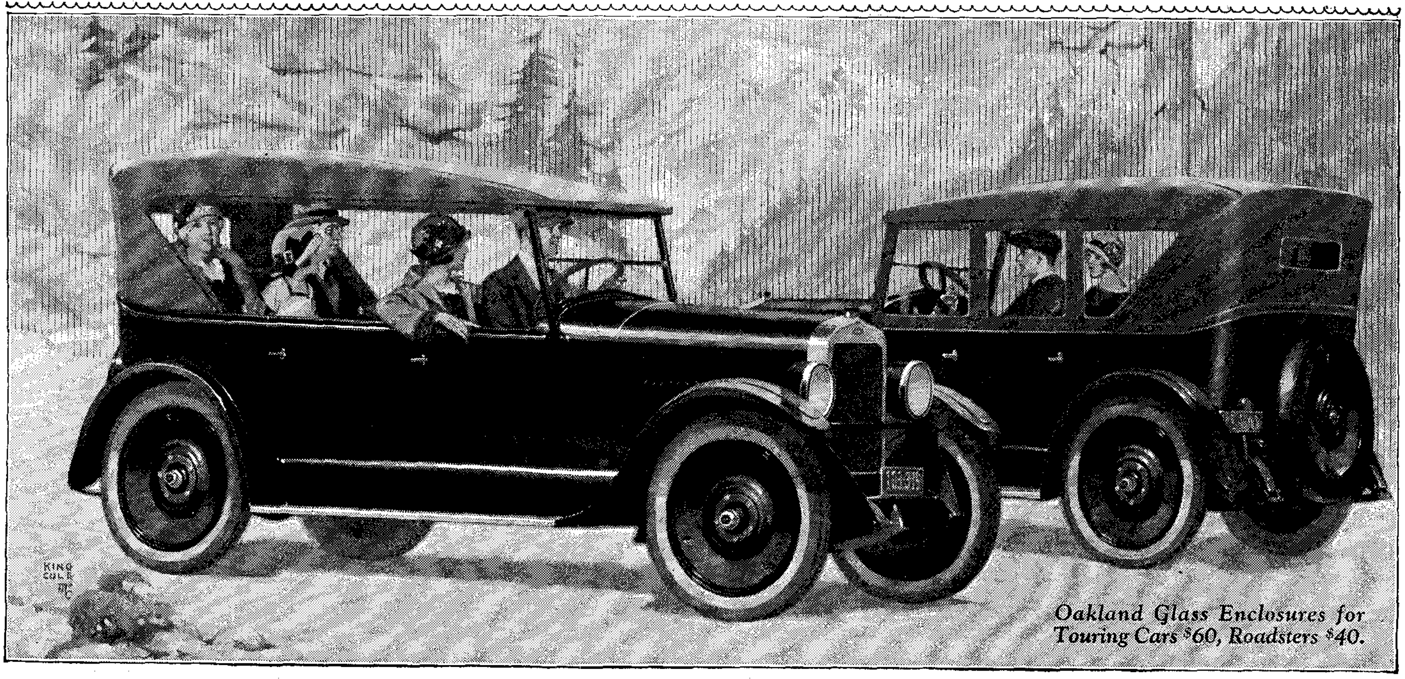
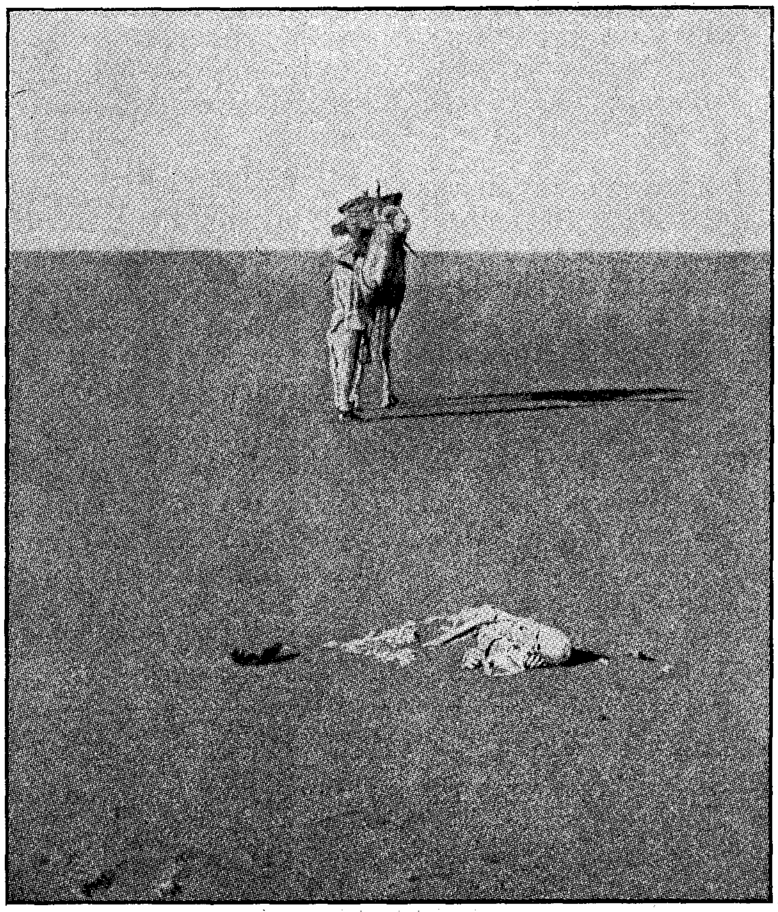

Oakland Glass Enclosures for Touring Cars $60, Roadsters $40.

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

OUTWITTING DEATH IN THE RED DESERT

THE FIRST WHITE MAN to cross the Libyan Desert—the dreaded "Red Desert" of Egyptian legends, is Bruneau de Laborie. At least, so far as he knows, no European has preceded this French explorer in some parts of that menacing waste. "Eaten by the Desert" is the short epitaph that the sons of the desert vouchsafe the skeletons of white men who have tried to precede him. And these skeletons, the explorer tells us, are much more noticeable in the Libyan waste than in any other. Possibly their white bones shine more distinctly against the brownish or reddish sand which gives it its distinctive name.



From "L'Illustration"

EATEN BY THE DESERT

Here lies the skeleton of one of the unsung heroes whose clean-picked bones bestrew the man-eating Libyan waste, on the trail to the mysterious Oasis of Kufra.

How he outwitted the desert, and why he did so, Mr. de Laborie explains in a series of accounts which have just ended in *L'Illustration*, the French illustrated weekly. His mission, it seems, was twofold. In the first place, under the official orders of the French Minister for the Colonies, he had certain work which took him from the Cameroons on the Atlantic clear up to the borders of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. This was bound up with a mission for the Museum of Natural History which included such interesting odd jobs as the securing of an embryo rhinoceros and extracting samples of the venom of certain species of snakes. In the second place he had a much broader mission on behalf of the French Geographical Society. This seems to have been a sort of investigation on the possibilities of travel (commercial or otherwise) from Lake Chad, in the heart of Equatorial Africa, up to Egypt.

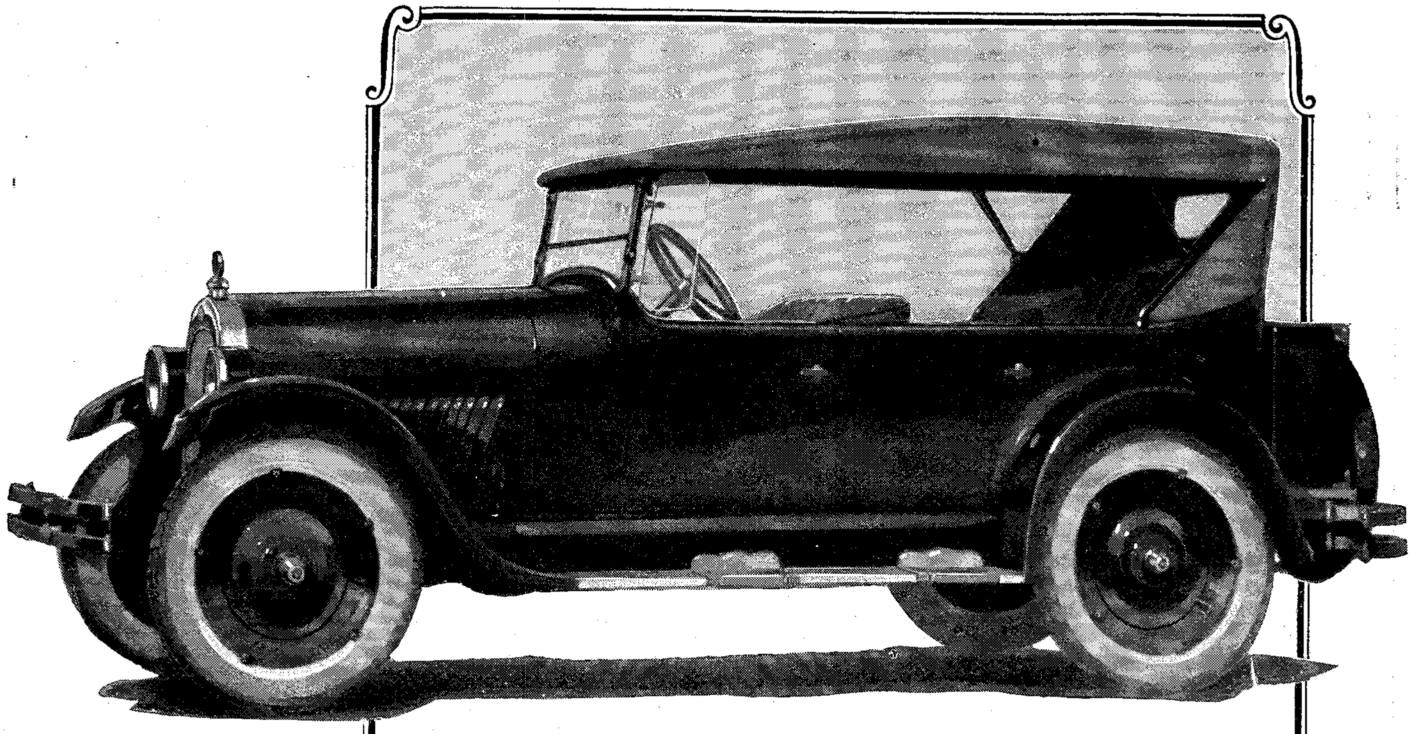
Interesting enough is this account of big-game hunting, exploration and colonial life in the Cameroons, the equatorial country about Lake Chad, and the grassy uplands where the big game roam. But it is when, having penetrated a thousand miles northeast from the Gulf of Guinea, that the great adventure begins on the sinister edge of the Red Desert. This is the Libyan Desert shown on the map, which separates Egypt from Tripoli and stretches a thousand miles south into the heart of Africa, farther even than the Sahara.

"That is a bad road to travel," said one desert-dweller with whom he talked at the last wells. "The desert is an enemy. If you go fast—very fast, if you travel all day and part of the night, it may be all right. But if you delay," he ended with a Bedouin's simile, "you will be eaten by the desert."

As if this were not discouraging enough, Mr. de Laborie began to realize that he was planning to go diagonally from one end to the other of the homeland of the fanatical Senyussis. The Senyussis, Mr. de Laborie tells us, are a religious sect of the Mohammedans which has been made by force of circumstances a very important political body, dominating the hinterland of Italian Libya. They are distinguished by a fanatical purity in matters of religious doctrine, and have continuously displayed the most violent animosity toward all Christians. Founded at the commencement of the last century, they established their first "zaouias" or religious centers in Northern Africa, at El Beida. From here their influence extended rapidly into the desert to the south and they gained wide control in Central Africa, at the same time that they increased the number of their adherents, their wealth, and their prestige. Reverses during and since the war have noticeably weakened them of recent years.

But it would be most imprudent, says he, to ignore the fact that aside from their military importance their religious propaganda has tremendous influence throughout all the regions where the British, Italian and French zones of influence meet. They call themselves *Khouans* (brothers), and like a wide-spread secret society they are still formidable opponents for any of these European nations. At the beginning of the last war, they had penetrated clear south to French Equatorial Africa, and it was only by the severest fighting they were driven back into the desert. At present there is a sort of armed truce, but white men who penetrate their country take their lives in their hands.

The stronghold of the Senyussis is the Oasis of Kufra, surrounded on all sides by hundreds of miles of the Red Desert. It was this stronghold which bestrode the way which de Laborie proposed to take. The head chief was the Sheikh Sidi Mohamed el Abid, a man notorious for the blind fury with which he had slaughtered Europeans in the war, and whose present frame of mind was the subject of very contradictory reports. Taking the bull by the horns, de Laborie had written him some months before, requesting safe-conduct. Just about the time he reached Tekro at the edge of the desert, on his northern swing from Lake Chad, the Frenchman received a camel-runner from the Sheikh with a letter. The letter was polite—but absolutely non-committal. Thereupon every one, French colonial officials, native



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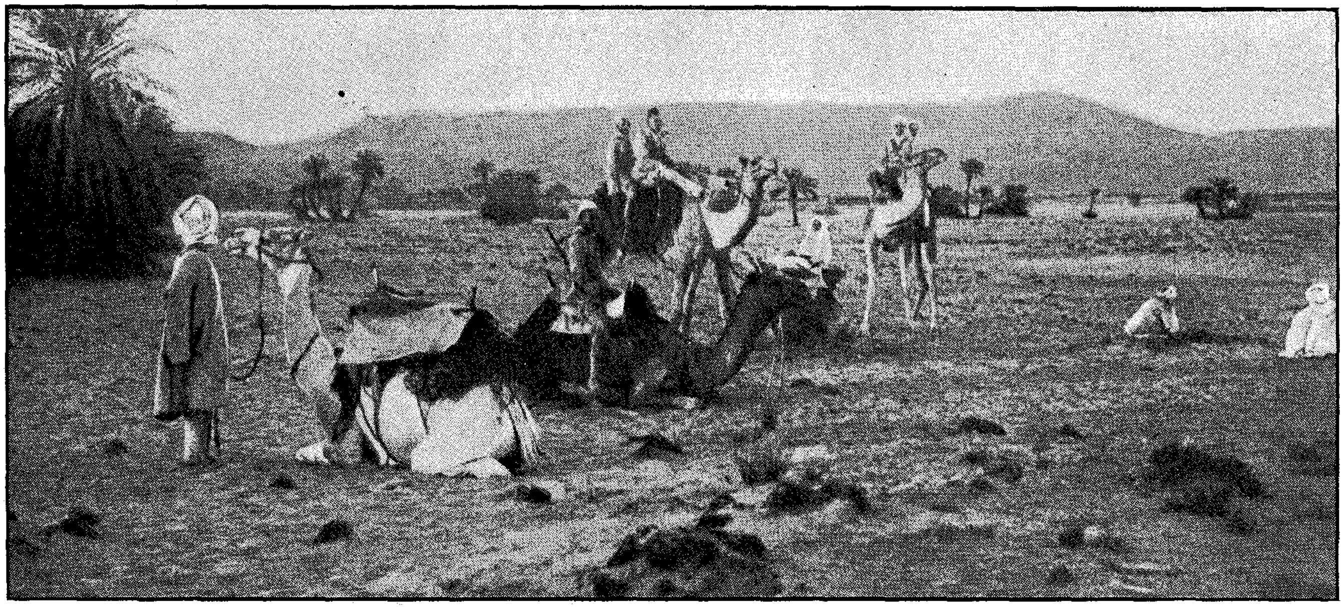


From "L'Illustration"

THE REFUGE OF THE DESERT HAWKS

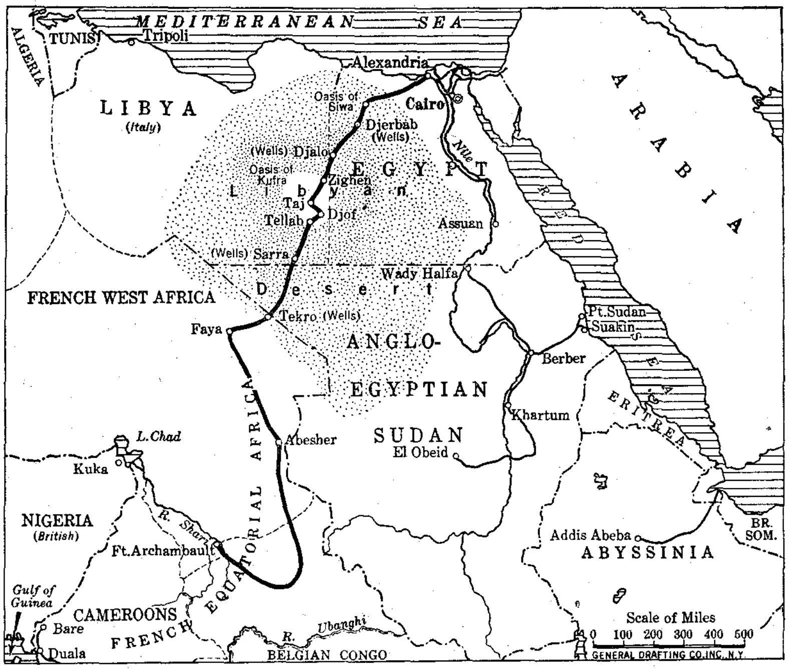
Here in their stronghold, the inaccessible Oasis of Kufra, is a group of the fanatical Senyussis, who brought the captured explorer before their Sheik. The walls of his city Taj notch the sky-line of the hills beyond.

chiefs, and desert guides, warned de Laborie to leave the Senyussis alone. One man only, the chief of the Fezzanese of Borku, gave him any encouragement.

It was then that de Laborie showed his real nerve. "I determined," says he, "to go ahead, anyway, and carry out the original plan. I would present myself frankly at Kufra, for the purpose of asking Mohamed el Abdi for the permission which he had failed to send me. Then he would be in the presence of something which had already happened. There wasn't anything else to do." That this idea was not wholly insane is shown by the fact that it worked.

The reason probably lies partly in the character and equipment of de Laborie himself. He had spent many months studying the Koran and the Khalil, their book of laws, in order to get at Mussulman psychology. He had memorized scores and scores of Arabian proverbs, believing that here the mentality of any people is synthetized. He had gone over carefully all the accounts of the few Europeans who had gotten into the Senyussi country, either as prisoners of war or as envoys during temporary truces, like Mrs. Rosita Forbes, and seems to have felt fairly sure of his ability to avoid false steps in dealing with the "subtle and circuitous Islamic soul."

This, then, was the situation the Frenchman found when he came to Tekro on the edge of the desert and prepared to push on beyond the protecting egis of the French tricolor. Says he in his account: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Tripoli
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Djerbab (Wells)
(Wells) Djalo
Oasis of Kufra
EGYPT
Nile
Zighen
Libyan
Taj
Djof
Tellab
Assuan
ARABIA
RED SEA
(Wells) Sarra
Wady Halfa
Desert
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SUDAN
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Kuka
EQUATORIAL AFRICA
NIGERIA
(British)
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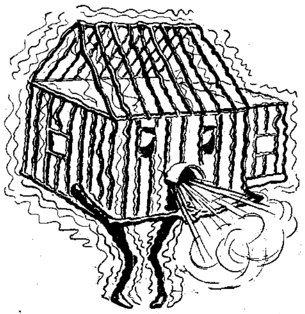
THREE THOUSAND MILES ACROSS JUNGLE AND DESERT

Starting from the Atlantic seaboard at the Gulf of Guinea, the explorer de Laborie traversed the Cameroons to Lake Chad, pushed up the Tchari River to Fort Archambault, and thereafter as shown on this map.

Three days after having left the wells of Tekro, I had to give up my escort of Tirailleurs. We had arrived at the limit of the French sphere of influence and the last international understanding prevented French soldiers from penetrating any farther. I kept with me two servants, Ahmed and Denis. The first was an Arab of Kanem, the other a negro of Brazzaville (from far down on the Kongo). Then I had two guides picked up at Ounyanga, two Fezzanese from Kanem, and four Goranes whom I had enlisted at Faya with the help of Lieutenant Dufail. That made ten men. There was a camel for each of us; five camels to carry baggage, water, and provisions; three camels loaded with fodder, dates and wood; and two spare camels to eventually replace any losses. Fortunately I lost only one on the whole journey. The question of armament was very hard to solve. I ended by providing myself with a dozen of the necessary rifles. They were, it must be admitted, very bad guns, and the ammunition, what is more, was obviously defective. Nevertheless, this gave our little troop a good appearance, and we were after all not without some defense.

A journey such as this has a great deal of monotony in it. Every evening you have the impression of going to sleep in exactly the same place as the evening before. It is a sort of labor without end. However, in the west and in the east far off there began to appear faint lines in relief, first sand dunes and then rocks. This uniformity of the country is interrupted only by the skeletons of camels. As a matter of fact even these become monotonous after a while, since one hardly goes a thousand yards without seeing one. You will find, as well, all too many human skeletons. This is the only one of the great deserts in which I have seen anything like this. I passed seven or eight and since the trails spread themselves out over a width of several miles it is reasonable to believe that there were a great many more. These were the poor chaps who were, according to the expression of my guides, "eaten by the desert." There they lie dead. Their bones dry out and grow white in the great silence of the desert, enveloped by the winding sheet of the blazing sunlight, and watched in turn by the sun and by the stars of the southern night. Truly it is a tomb worth many others.

All my camels, strong



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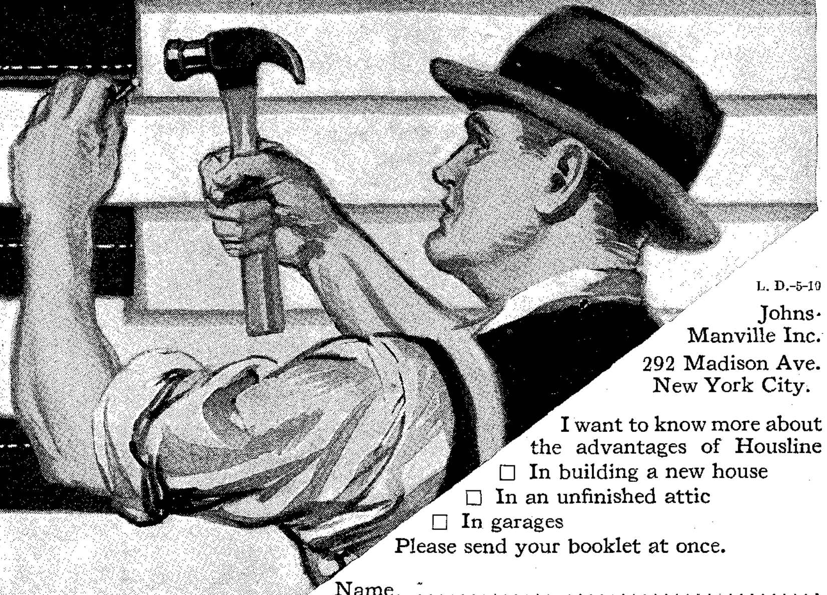

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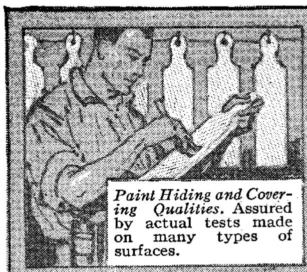
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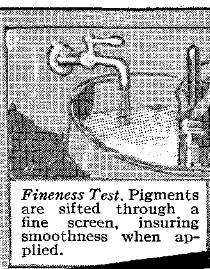
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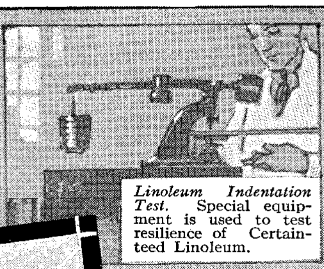
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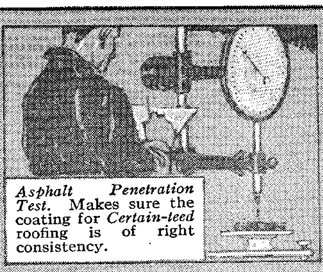
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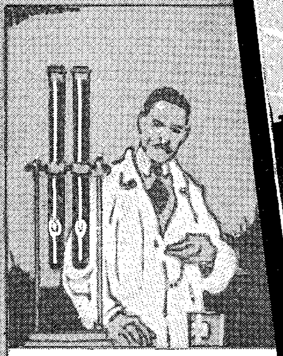
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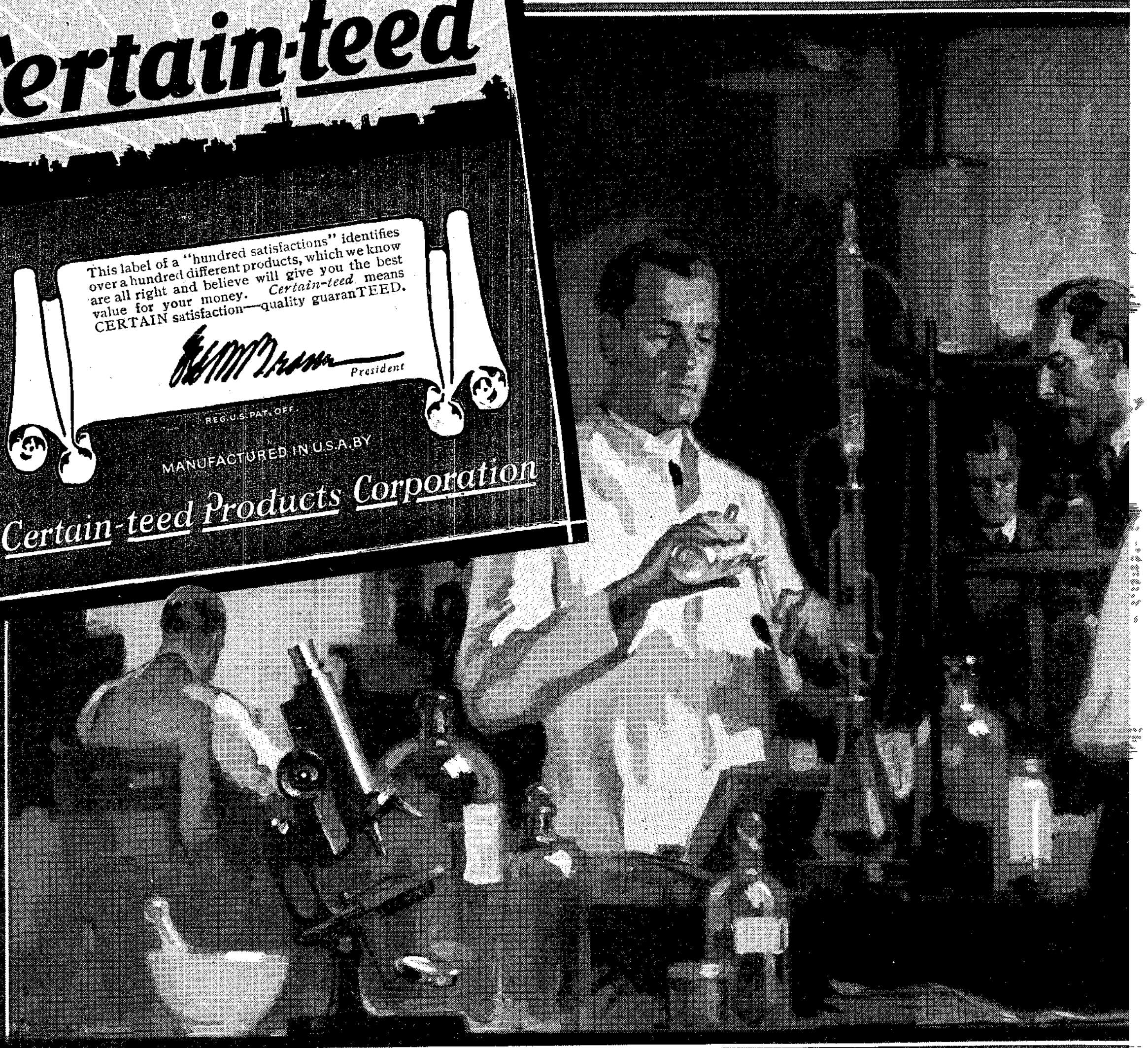
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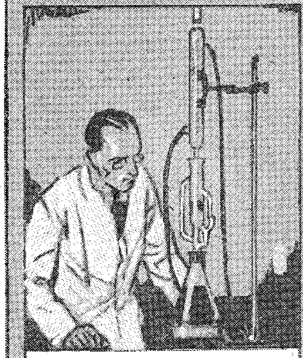
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Trenton, N. J.

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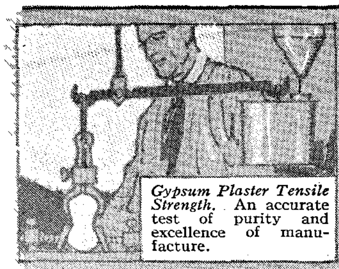
THERE is but one infallible test of quality for a finished product—the test of actual service. How well a product measures up to that final test depends upon how well the raw materials are selected and tested, and how rigidly the processes of manufacture are safeguarded.

You must depend upon the manufacturer for this. It seldom shows in the appearance of the finished product.

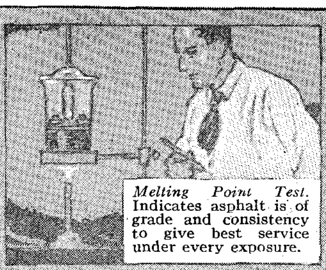
Beginning with the selection of raw materials, a system of rigid tests is employed in the manufacture of every *Certain-teed* product. These tests do not end until the product is finished and ready for the final test of service.

BUILD TO ENDURE

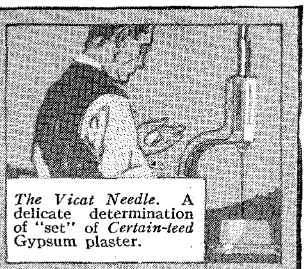


Gypsum Plaster Tensile Strength. An accurate test of purity and excellence of manufacture.

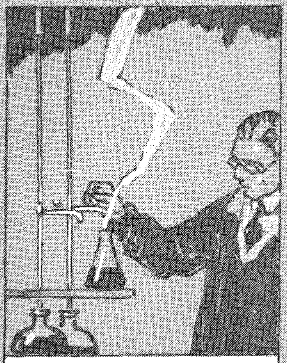
Specific Gravity Determinations. For linseed oil, asphalt and other important ingredients of *Certain-teed* products.



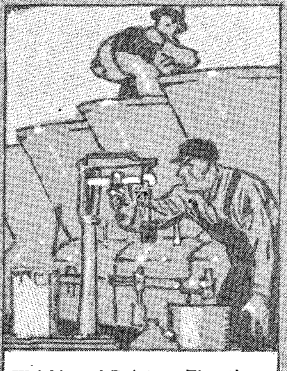
Melting Point Test. Indicates asphalt is of grade and consistency to give best service under every exposure.



The Vicat Needle. A delicate determination of "set" of *Certain-teed* Gypsum plaster.



The Iodine Number. Quantity of iodine absorbed determines purity of linseed oil. Only linseed oil with high iodine number is used in *Certain-teed* products.



Weighing of Paints. Five times each lot of *Certain-teed* paint is weighed, to insure absolutely correct proportion of pigment.

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Millions of users, everywhere, are benefiting
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·ts are giving under the demands of actual use.
ıe thoroughness of *Certain-teed* methods are
stifying the confidence which buyers place in
rtain-teed.

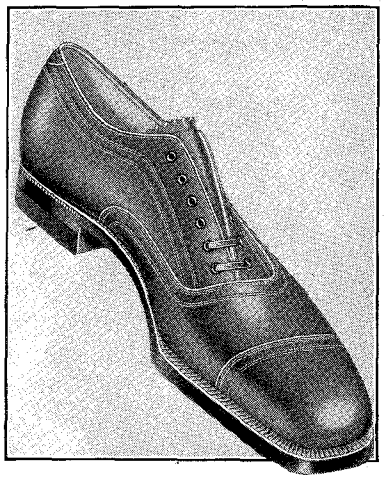
More than a hundred useful products, uniform
their enduring quality, made and sold under
ıe management and one sales organization, are
ailable to you, under the *Certain-teed* Label.
st as *Certain-teed* safeguards quality by rigid
·ts, so you can safeguard your interests by
aking the *Certain-teed* Label your guide in
ıying.

ITH CERTAIN-TEED

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS

of which more than one hundred are included in the following classifications:

Asphalt Roofings
Asphalt Shingles
House Paints
Varnishes
Enamels
Stains
Gypsum Plasters
Gypsum Blocks
Keene's Cement
Battleship Linoleum
Inlaid Linoleum
Linoleum Rugs
Oilcloth
FLOORTEX
(Felt Base Floor Coverings)
FLOORTEX Rugs



Style F283D
Tan Russia Calfskin
Oxford

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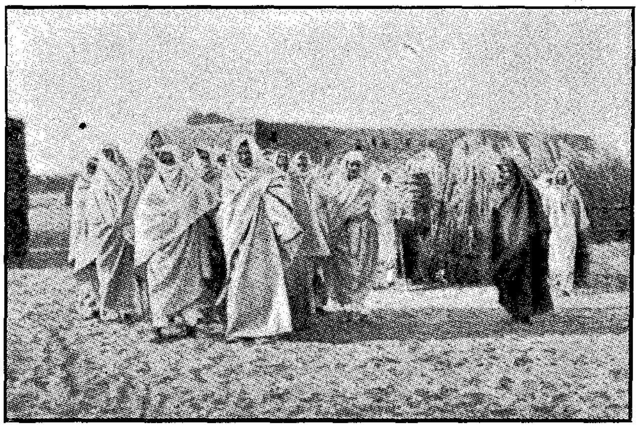
Hanover Shoes for Boys and Little Men are strong for wear, light for health, cut for comfort. They defy hard usage and let the feet grow. $2.50, $3 and $3.50.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

beasts and lightly loaded as they were, had a very rapid gait. I must insist upon this point lest another man should take as mean traveled time the exceptionally short time in which we made the journey. We traveled five and a half hours the first day, twelve hours the second, thirteen hours the third, fourteen hours the fourth, nine hours the fifth, and an hour and fifteen minutes the sixth. After having left the station of Sufta to the east of us on the 11th, we arrived at the Wells of Sarra the 12th of October, one hour after dawn.

The level surface of the sand was marked in several places by very slight eminences of the ground. The guides stopt and pointed one out to me straight ahead at the distance of several hundred yards from us. It was a little conical tent. I sent two men forward to reconnoiter. It turned out to be some Fezzanese merchants who had arrived that morning. Near this tent a little mound three or four yards high could be seen, covered with sand and marked at the top with stones. That was the well quite near. But it was so close to the ground without any well-curb and concealed by a covering that it was necessary to be within a few yards in order to make it out at all.



From "L'Illustration"

WHEN LIFE HUNG BY A HAIR

A silent menacing group of Zoueyan Arabs swept toward the solitary French explorer, in Tellab, his first stop in the Oasis of Kufra. The question is, will they parley first, or out with their ready knives?

We stopt near by. The arrival of any one in such a situation is always a happy hour. All travelers in the desert have felt the impression of delight which one experiences in seeing safe and sure before one that humble little orifice which dispenses the most necessary element of life, and whose neighborhood alone permits repose in security.

Except for a four inch layer of sand, the well is hollowed out entirely from rock. The day of my sojourn there the water was fifty-nine yards down. The drilling of this well is due to the Senyussis. On the promise of Mohamed, the Mahdi, their beloved leader, who marked the place and told them that their labor would be crowned with success, they started digging with their primitive tools, drilled without ceasing and found water. The miracle is a child of faith.

As we were going about the setting up of our primitive camp, my two old guides, Toroe and Sidia, came up to me and remained standing before me motionless. I understood that they wanted to speak to me, and I called one of the Fezzanese named Suleyman who understood the Gorane dialect. Solemnly Toroe, the older one of the two, started in to speak. "We have come straight upon the well," said he. "We have not passed it. We did not have to search for it. It is neither in the east nor in the west. We found it right away. It is because your heart is white. On this road only those who have white hearts can find the well."

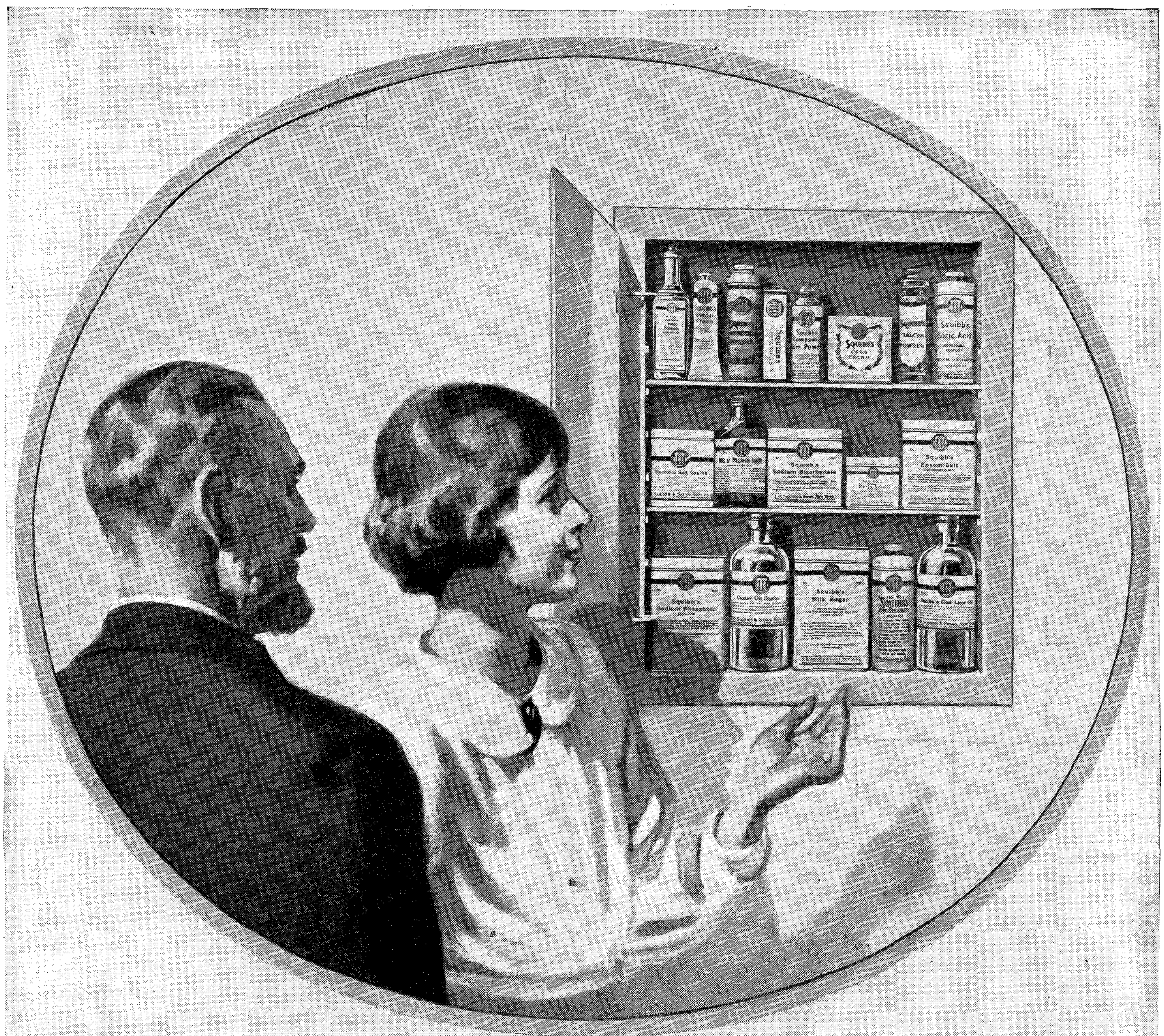
He continued for some time in this vein and then, obviously quite satisfied, stopt. I thought it was all over, but Sidia wanted to speak in his turn. More briefly, since Toroe had expended all the resources of eloquence, he repeated the same thing to me. Then they went away side by side, very slowly, very solemnly, and rejoined the others. For my part I followed after them.

"How do you follow this trail," I asked them. "What are your landmarks?" "You must march ahead," they replied, "watching ever with your left eye the star which never sets." As a matter of fact the trail is just about north by northeast. They were talking, of course, about the North Star. We were able to stay here two days, for we had gone ahead of our schedule by the rapidity of our pace and it was necessary to give the camels a rest. On the 14th of October we left Sarra behind us to plunge into the really unexplored part of the desert of Libya. The route which we were now about to take had so far as I know never been seen before by any European.

In his account Mr. de Laborie tells how day after day they pushed on through this monotonous landscape. Here and there a low rocky eminence, or a line of sand dunes would appear on the horizon and then disappear as they plodded along. Having found and left behind them another little well three days farther on, the same performance was repeated by the explorer's two faithful servants, Toroe and Sidia. Obviously, he chuckles, his heart must have appeared to them to be of even more perfect "whiteness." It was no doubt just as well, for now they were getting close to real trouble. The account continues:

After two more days of journey, in the course of which we had either crossed or seen in the distance a goodly number of hills (one much higher than the others, but far off in the east) a long line of palm-trees appeared before my eyes about eight o'clock in the morning. Here, at last, was Tellab, the first village of the oasis of Kufra.

I sent forward two of my men, Sidia and Suleyman, to announce my arrival. This was in order to prevent myself from being exposed to any sudden outbreak—any tooth-and-nail attack of the human animal, whom one fears and who is suddenly surprized. On the other hand, to let them know about me too far in advance would have been to give hostile sentiments a chance to get started, and to



"I *knew* you would approve, Doctor"

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For the medicine cabinet is tremendously important. It is the little apothecary-shop-in-the-home; the instant-available source of household products for emergency needs. Certainly no place for products of unknown origin or doubtful value.

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Little wonder, therefore, that physicians and pharmacists alike are always glad to say a good word for any product bearing the Squibb label.

Put your house in order. Begin with the medicine cabinet. Reject the worthless, the nondescript. Restock with products that are above suspicion—those bearing the purity-mark, "Squibb." To be doubly sure, insist upon the original Squibb packages.

Then you may open the door of your medicine cabinet, with everything to reveal and nothing to conceal. Then you may say, and be sure of your ground: "I *knew* you would approve, Doctor."

Squibb's Bicarbonate of Soda—Free from all impurities; without bitter taste. Will not irritate the stomach.

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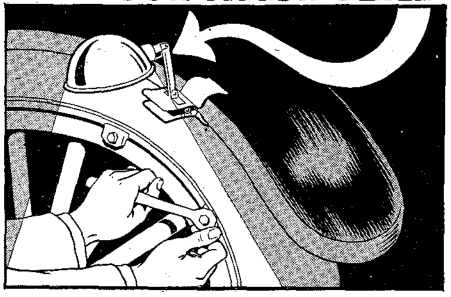

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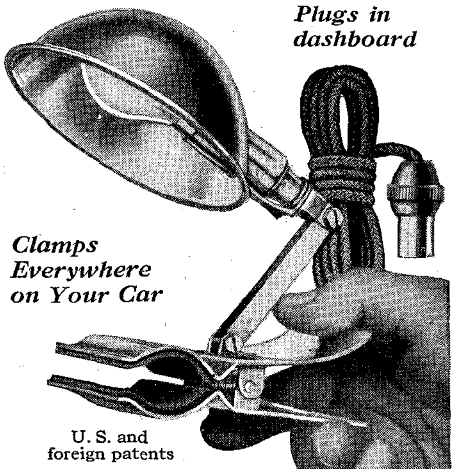
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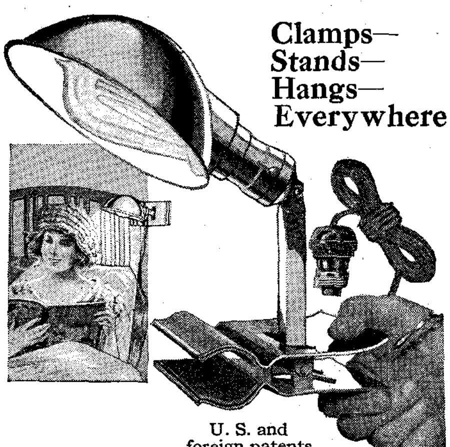
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

combine against me in a very dangerous fashion.

I watched my two emissaries disappear among the palm-trees and continued to head toward Tellab, awaiting their return with impatience. I had the feeling that the decisive moment of my adventure had arrived, and the more I thought of it the more risky the whole thing appeared. When we were not more than a thousand yards from the trees, a man mounted on a camel dashed out and headed toward us at a fast trot. The rider was Suleyman. He looked rather excited, and a little perplexed. "Things are not going so badly," he told me in substance. "The chief is away at Djof, but his young son is here. There is nothing to do but go ahead into the village."

The absence of the chief was a serious accident. I was likely to find myself in the presence of a mob prone to the emotions of the moment. But I did not have much time to lose myself in reflection. For the last few seconds a mounted man had been in plain view. He approached. Others appeared and joined him. I dismounted from my camel, my little troop remaining mounted behind me. In silence, contrary to their usual custom, and without saluting me, the strangers surrounded me on all sides. They were without any visible weapons. Nevertheless, I found that they were beginning to edge in on me very closely, obviously with the idea of separating me little by little from my escort. My men must have had the same impression, for I heard them begin to cock their guns which had already been loaded. This move was not a very adroit one. I decided to insist, perhaps even emphasizing a little, the tactics which I had previously adopted, namely, to arouse kindliness by a display of confidence. A certain amount of psychology is necessary in these explorations. You need psychology, patience and perfectly tuned nerves. These are the three indispensable elements in success. I turned around and ordered my men to lower their guns. Then I advanced ahead of my escort with measured strides, first openly leaving my own gun and my revolver on the saddle of my camel. I finally arrived all by myself at the door of a hut where a crowd was waiting for me.

They bade me go in. In the interior on the bare ground was stretched some carpet. There there were about a dozen men—Zoueyan Arabs. Their reputation is rather sinister. My reception was very cold, the greetings reserved, and the bearing of every one repressed. There were no handshakes. I sat down and began to talk. I explained that I had come as a friend and guest, that I had no soldiers with me, that my desire was to see Sidi Mohamed el Abid, and that I wanted some one to carry to him as quickly as possible the letter announcing my arrival. This gentleman's abode was at Taj, several hours from Tellab. I succeeded in partially making them understand me. Then I had them call Ahmed in order that he might act as an interpreter. He told me that the tribesmen had made him halt the camels several hundred yards away and that they were unloading them.

My explanations were received with stern faces, but with perfect politeness. They would, said they, send a man at once to Sidi Mohamed with my letter. At the same time, he could go by way of Djof and let the chieftain of the village know what had happened.

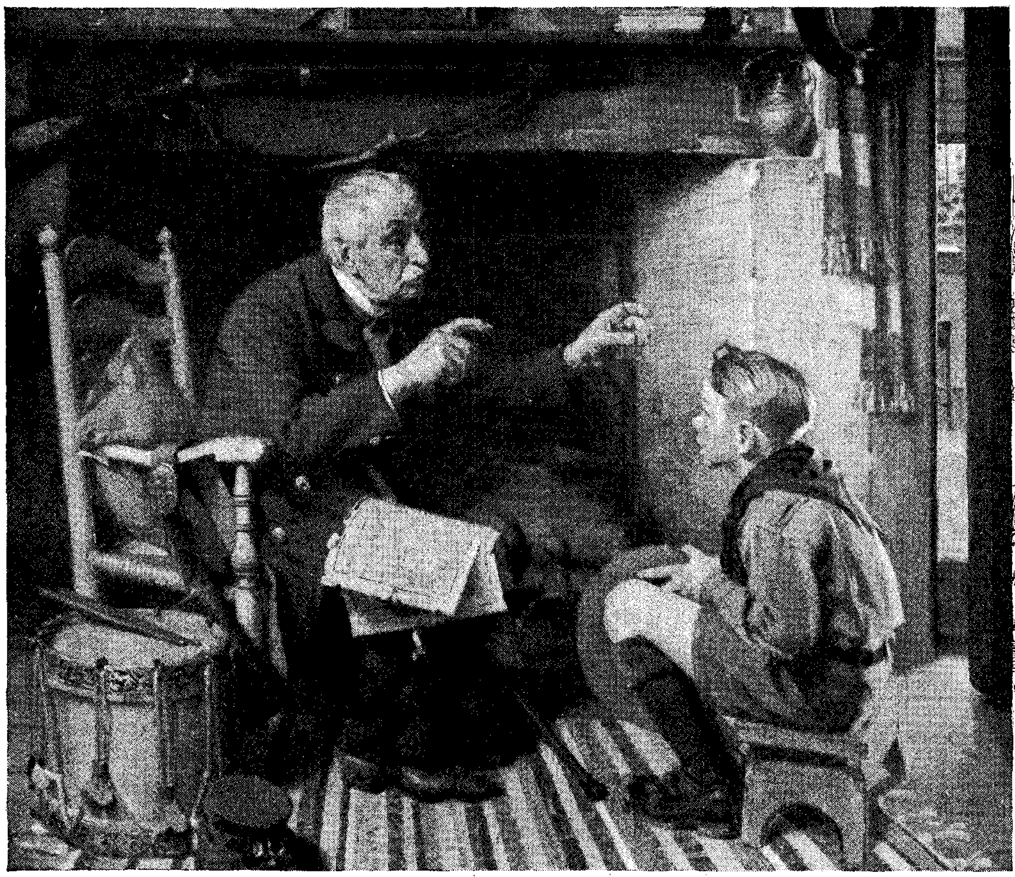
Two hours passed without any one bringing in either tea or water. Visitors came in one after the other, saluted, whispered to the others a while, and stared at me, turning away their sullen eyes whenever my glance met theirs. Finally quite a number of them, one after the other, went out. The diminution in numbers gave me almost an impression of intimacy. I profited by it to ask several questions. They responded with a sufficiently good grace.

Suleyman came back. Of course, I knew nothing of what was passing outside during this time. He was so pale that his complexion was almost gray. He made me a little secret sign as he cast open his burnous, and I gathered from it that no new complication had arisen. My men, just like myself, seemed to understand that everything now hung by a hair. Then Denis came in. He asked me if I had had anything to eat. As a matter of fact, I was perishing of hunger. But the nearest one of the tribesmen to me interrupted him at once. They would bring me something to eat, said he, right away—something for me and for my men as well. It appeared that the hut in which I happened to be was that of the chief's son. All my needs would be provided for. The man's words had this importance; I had now become a guest and I had before me at least the three traditional days of Mussulman hospitality. This was a slight turn for the better.

A few dates and a little water were what gave the explorer a new lease on life in both senses of the word. As a guest who had eaten their food, he was now safe for at least three days, and almost at once the faces of the tribesmen in the hut became more open and less hostile. They began asking to see various things he carried, and a watch and a safety-pin were examined with equal amazement. On being asked for his weapons, he sent for them and they were passed around from hand to hand. With the arrival of coffee and a real meal the tribesmen left him for the night, with his feelings very much relieved.

The next morning at nine o'clock, he tells us how the chief, Amran, a tall weatherbeaten, decisive-mannered Arab, strode in. It turned out that he had a son in French territory at Ounyanga, and that the explorer might rely absolutely on the people of Kufra. If Sidi Mohamed, said the chief, was not willing to accept the explorer, he, himself, would see that he got back safely to French territory without being attacked on the way. Thus another day passed marked only by the arrival of Toroe and Sidia, who went through their usual series of comforting speeches. The intrepid Frenchman listened to them "gaily," and turned in with a heart guaranteed "white" for one more day.

The next day there was a great bustling about, and soldiers began to arrive. These soldiers, explains de Laborie, were perfectly fitted out in European style, with khaki uniforms, brass buttons, leather puttees and boots, and light machine-guns equipped with short but very wicked looking bayonets. The commander of the soldiers had



Painting by Norman Rockwell

Every good scout brushes his teeth regularly after each meal and just before going to bed. Colgate's is the safe dentifrice to use.

If Your Wisdom Teeth Could Talk They'd Say, "Use Colgate's"

This Dentifrice Does Not Scratch Enamel

"Be good to those teeth of yours, my boy, and they'll be good to you.

"Good health is a blessing—you'll find that out as you grow older—and good teeth are important to good health."

* * *

Sound advice that, for every one to follow, if sound teeth through a healthy lifetime are desired.

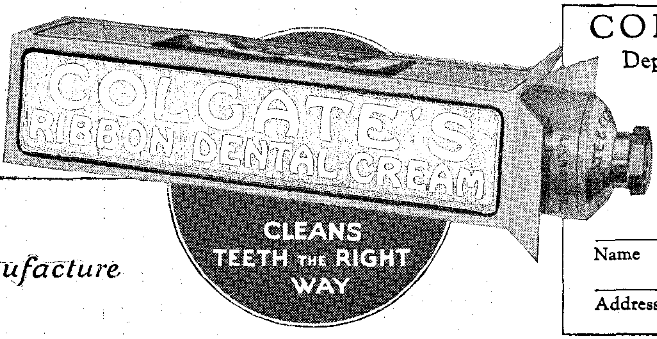
Colgate's is the safe dentifrice to use because it contains no grit*—it "washes" and polishes; doesn't scratch or scour your thin tooth enamel. Grit is dangerous, for tooth enamel, once marred or worn down can never be replaced. Neither can its natural beauty be restored.

The Colgate habit is a health and beauty habit, easy to form and safe for a lifetime.

Large tube, 25c—at your favorite store.

*The U. S. Public Health Service in its book "Good Teeth," Keep Well Series No. 13, 1921 warns against grit in dentifrices.

COLGATE & CO. *Established 1806*



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A "Vintage Smoke"

The Major tells Joe Rivers what "tasty-smellfulness" really is

Some time ago Mr. Joe Rivers, a confirmed smoker of Edgeworth, defined the friend-making, friend-holding quality of Edgeworth as "tasty-smellfulness."

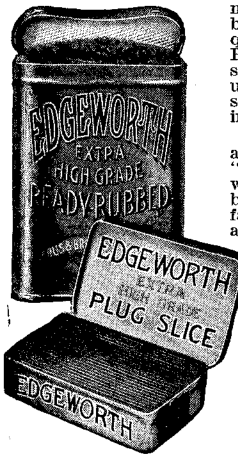
In the following letter Major Edmund simplifies this description into one word, "bouquet"—which Webster defines as "an aroma as of wine."

As a matter of fact most of us taste tobacco with our noses to a large extent.

DEAR JOE:

Your letter about Edgeworth in the "Saturday Evening Post" for 24th November demands an answer, but I am afraid this effort of mine will not reach you in time to be of much use. Some quick-firing Yankee from Bangor, Maine, will be sure to barge in between us. You have hit on something very appealing to the Englishman.

What you are talking about in your letter is "bouquet," and Edgeworth is the only tobacco possessing it, so far as I know. I tried them all, until William Forbes of Boston met me in Lucerne one day two years ago and heard me cursing the limpid Swiss air blue because I had a sore tongue. He told me about Edgeworth, and I went to the Post Office and wired London to send me out a sample. Since then—but you know the rest!



Edgeworth doesn't need any fine writing to explain it. The "bouquet" you mention varies, for it depends on what you have been eating, what you have been drinking, what the temperature of your room is, whether your pipe has been preceded by a cigar, whether you have sold out your oil shares at a profit, and how you feel generally.

If you write to Larus again make him pay you a royalty for your discovery (unless he saw it first), and tell him what this elusive beauty really is that has made him famous in two worlds.

Yours faithfully, Joe,
JAMES EDMUND.

We try to put into the blue tin a tobacco that has the quality of *friendliness*.

This quality may mean "comfort" to one man, "flavor" to another, "tasty-smellfulness" to Mr. Rivers and "bouquet" to Major Edmund. There may indeed, be some doubt as to just *what* it is, but there can be no doubt whatever that a great many men recognize its presence.

You may not find Edgeworth to your taste, and then again you may. It may prove to be just the *right* smoke for you as it has for so many others.

At any rate we'll be glad to have you try it at our expense. Just write your name and address on a postcard and mail it to Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va., and you will receive, postpaid, generous samples of both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed. If you care to write the name and address of your regular tobacco merchant the courtesy will be much appreciated.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

orders to bring the Frenchman before him at Taj, and they packed up and left that evening. From here on, the author's troubles grew progressively less and less. It was not, says he, due to any ability of his own, but to the wise and humane French colonial policy of the previous two years.

Drest no longer as a Bedouin, but clad in European clothes, de Laborie was received at Taj by the great chief Sidi Mohamed. To his great surprize, he was received as a distinguished visitor who represented a powerful country with which they wished to be friendly. For a week he remained in this capital of the wild Senyussis, and every day conferred at length with Sidi Mohamed at dinner. He tells of one interesting incident which closed his stay there:

> At the end of my last dinner at Kufra they sprang a surprize on me. When the time for dessert came, one of the servants entered and placed before me a bottle which had a distinctively European aspect. Mechanically I read the label. It bore this surprizing inscription, "Castor Oil." I began to wonder if a certain refinement of elegance introduced into Mussulman customs as the very latest word could demand of me that I should toss off a glass of this product to which I should really have preferred the usual excellent coffee. At this moment a second bottle and then a third were placed solemnly alongside the first. On one was written "Tincture of Iodine," on the other "Bicarbonate of Soda"; another brought in was a purgative. It seemed to me that these precautions were a little excessive and bordered upon a social error. I asked no questions, but almost immediately they presented me with the key to this mystery. It seems that Sidi Mohamed had recently secured a certain number of well-known drugs, but as no one on his staff knew how to read French, he did not know what to do with these medicines, and wanted me to explain to him their use and the proper doses.
>
> In connection with this anecdote let me insist once for all upon a very important point in dealing with these natives. From the top to the bottom of the scale, one of the principal needs of our colonial populations is medical assistance. That we should have been neglecting the Senyussis is not to be wondered at, but as a matter of fact we have never sufficiently concentrated our efforts in this direction, even in our older settled colonies. It is a political maneuver of the highest importance because of the confidence which the native attaches to the doctor who has cured him. It is also a work of common humanity since health is the first of the benefits which we should confer upon our less civilized subjects. It is further an economic necessity, since it is by this means, and only by this, that we can contend with the present depopulation of Africa, against the scarcity of labor which is one of its consequences, and against our resultant failure to make adequate use of the immense resources which we possess there.

On his departure from Taj on the 28th of October, Mr. de Laborie decided to dismiss all of his followers except one, and attach himself to a small caravan which was headed for Siwa, the farthest outpost of the English in Egypt. The situation had changed very considerably. He had a safe conduct from Sidi Mohamed himself, and he left behind him the comfortable knowledge that the Senyussis were more favorable to France than at any other time. Barring accident, the trip through the desert should be devoid of any but normal dangers. This it turned out to be, for:

> Every day's journey resembled all the others. We would leave at dawn, stop for an hour or an hour and a half at noon, and set up the little Bedouin tent to dine sheltered from the sun, then push on again until an hour, more or less, into the night. Our marching time varied from ten to eighteen hours a day—this last figure only once or twice. At the end of the day there would be a cold supper, and sleep under very heavy blankets on a carpet protected from the wind by baggage piled around my head like a little wall. The nights were, as a matter of fact, quite cool. My food was of the simplest, but I had become accustomed to it. The only thing to which I could not get used was the sand which was always mixed in all the food; it being so fine in some places that you find it even inside your watch.

Beyond Zighen he traversed for eight days a dead level plain, cut only by the line of the horizon, full-circle. A week's rest near Djalo brought fresh camels for the eight-day journey to Djerbub, a little monastery with a sacred shrine—the last outpost of the Senyussis.

At last the long trail came to an end at Siwa, where he found an outpost of the British Army, and from which he was escorted on to Alexandria with the utmost care and courtesy on the part of the English. The most important result of his trip was, says de Laborie, the knowledge he brought back of a most startling change on the part of those hitherto implacable enemies of France, the Senyussis.

In the February 17 number of THE LITERARY DIGEST for last year there was told the story of how a party of Frenchmen with caterpillar trucks crossed the Sahara Desert from Algiers to the headwaters of the Niger River in equatorial Africa. Now it is another Frenchman who crosses the Libyan Desert, which is practically an extension of the Sahara on the East. Instead of going from North to South, he completes the circuit from South to North, in a different, and perhaps more perilous journey, which is part of the same great drive. This is the drive which does not often get into our newspapers or magazines, but which is going on day and night on the part of the French, in the person of innumerable explorers not so widely known as de Laborie. These men, point out observers, are really the patient builders of a future French Empire of inconceivable possibilities. Their drive is to link the teeming, fertile jungles of French Equatorial Africa and the valleys of the Kongo and Niger, with the industrial life of the Mediterranean and of Western civilization.

Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware

CORBIN

The Next 75 Years

ANOTHER BIRTHDAY. We are seventy-five this month.

Our seventy-sixth year we begin with gratitude—gratitude for the good will that has been given to us.

Manufacturing plants we have—finished and unfinished stocks we have—working capital we have—a loyal organization we have—all such as you would expect to find in the greatest business of its kind in the world.

But our largest asset—our most valued possession is good will.

Good will cannot be measured. It can only be acknowledged.

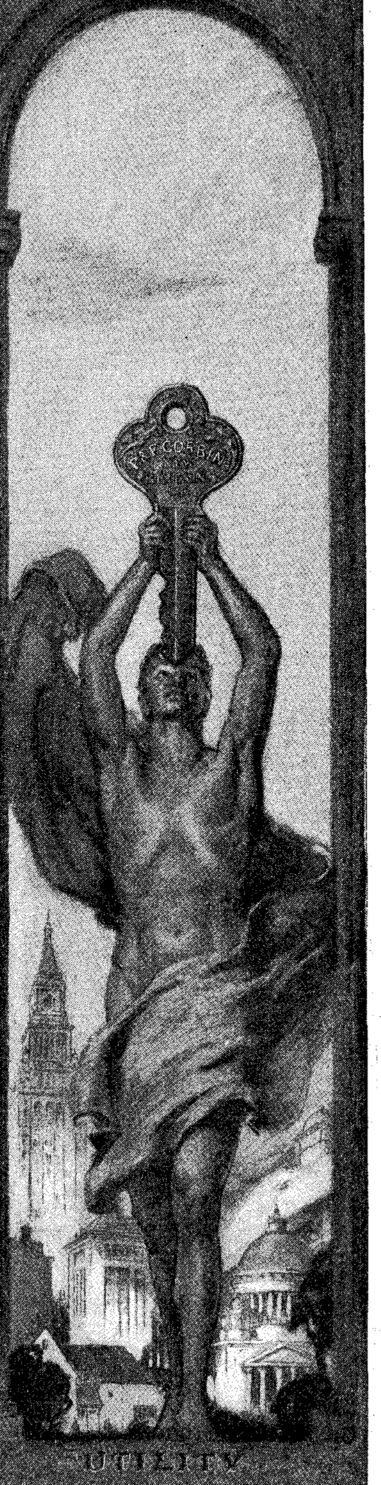
This acknowledgment we make gratefully to all who believe as we believe that "good buildings deserve good hardware": to the public which has bought our products—to those architects, contractors, hardware dealers and carpenters who know Corbin hardware, use it and speak well of it.

THE next seventy-five years promise great things. This nation is a nation of builders. It is a lover of fine architecture. Beauty in all things is sought increasingly. Things that endure are valued more and more at their true worth. This nation—founded to endure—its permanence proved—is committed to all things that reflect an admirable national life, now and to come. The world is watching us.

In the next seventy-five years P. & F. Corbin sees its humble part to play. It is this—to keep pace with the nation and its aspirations—to contribute all that lies in its power to the beauty, serviceability, comfort and endurance of the public buildings we occupy and the private homes we live in.

To this contribution we pledge ourselves.

◆



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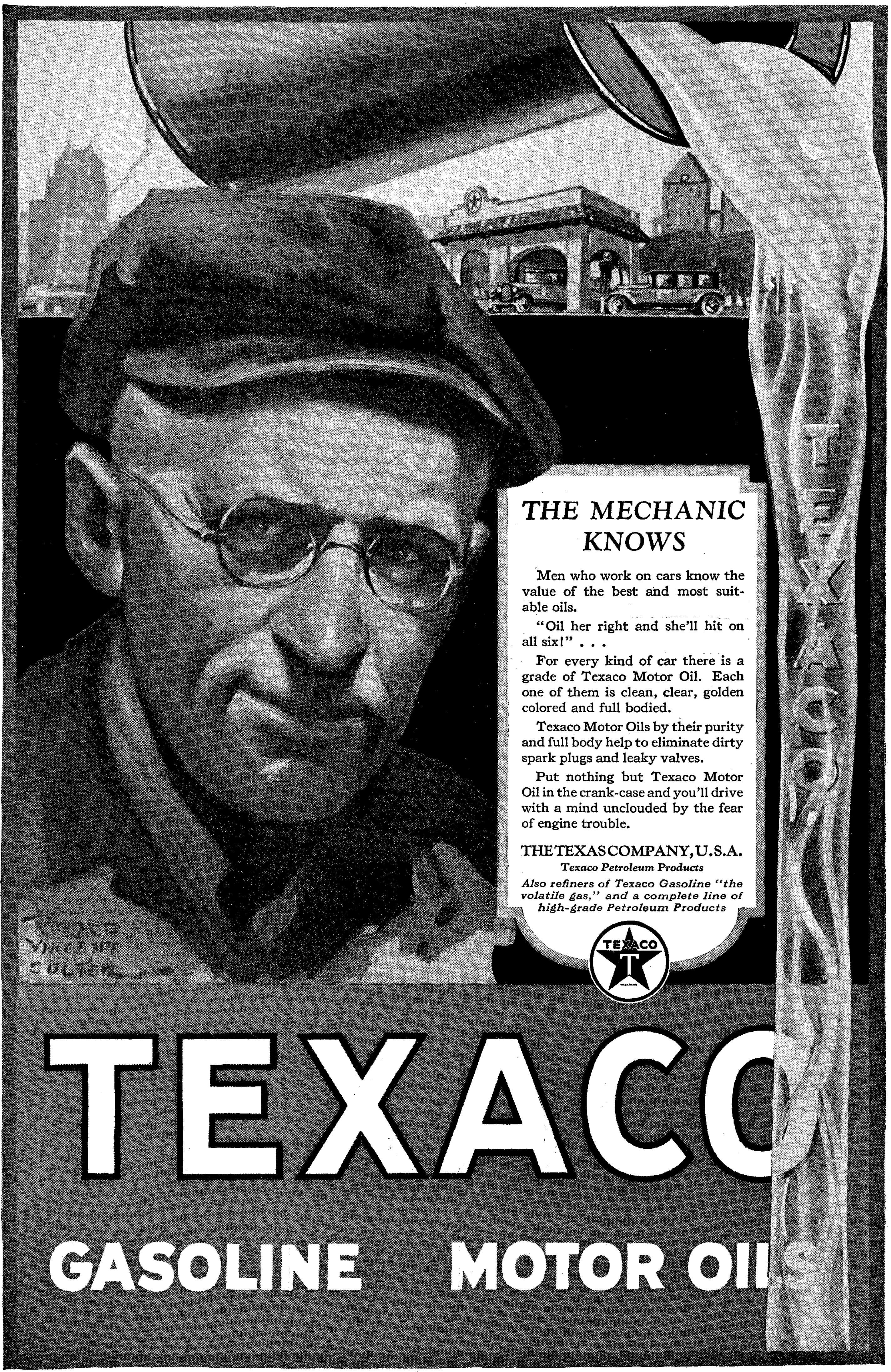


THE MECHANIC KNOWS

Men who work on cars know the value of the best and most suitable oils.

"Oil her right and she'll hit on all six!" . . .

For every kind of car there is a grade of Texaco Motor Oil. Each one of them is clean, clear, golden colored and full bodied.

Texaco Motor Oils by their purity and full body help to eliminate dirty spark plugs and leaky valves.

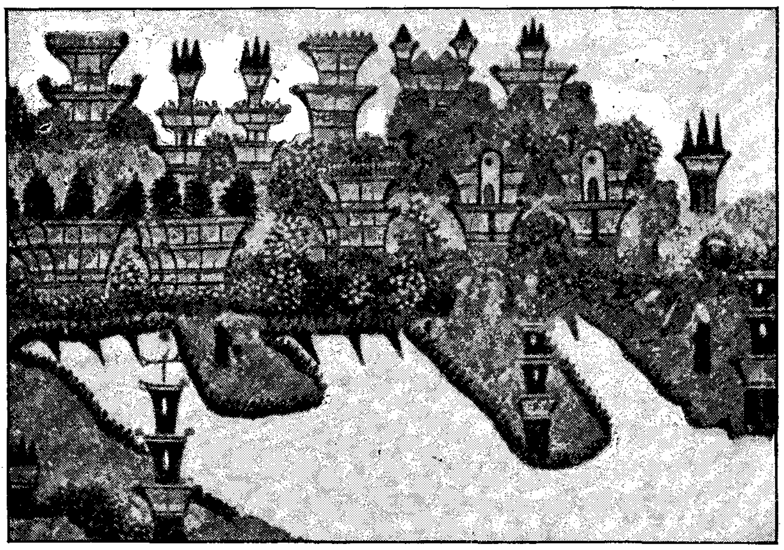
Put nothing but Texaco Motor Oil in the crank-case and you'll drive with a mind unclouded by the fear of engine trouble.

THE TEXAS COMPANY, U.S.A.
Texaco Petroleum Products
Also refiners of Texaco Gasoline "the volatile gas," and a complete line of high-grade Petroleum Products

TEXACO T

WHERE DO THE "SPIRITS" COME FROM?

SCIENCE has gone so far as to announce that "the whole visible universe is electricity in a variable state of extreme agitation"—and there we stop. We reach, similarly, the frontier, death, and there, also, we stop. "What are the reports, the appearances, that come from beyond this death-frontier?" asks Algernon Blackwood, author of a notable series of stories on subconscious and mystic themes. He is investigating the problem in a series of articles, under the general title of "Following the Lure of the Unknown," in *The Literary Digest International Book Review.*



Illustrations from Flournoy's "From India to the Planet Mars," by courtesy of Harper & Brothers

A LANDSCAPE IN MARS—POSSIBLY

This drawing, from the description of an Indian medium, may be considered to bear some resemblance to the landscapes often seen in dreams. According to a modern theory, the revelations of spiritualists are closely connected with dream fancies.

Mr. Blackwood's method consists in taking one by one, various recent books on the subject of psychic communication, giving a digest of them, and adding his own criticism of their content. In the May number of the *Review*, he announces that he has found "a new writer, who has material to offer, worth, at any rate, our study." To quote, in part, his summary and criticism:

> Willibald Franke, the German art critic, is justified of his volume, "Voices from Another World" (Dodd, Mead), which describes some twenty years' experiments with his "psychograph," a combination of ouija and planchette. It is a significant book. His theory, as a non-spiritualist, is also significant.
>
> Briefly, his theory, modestly offered neither as psychologist nor as expert, is that all automatic communications are the deliveries of the subconscious minds of the sitters; they are dreams (of light or deep slumber), because the "subconscious prefers the dream form"; their substance, often verified later as to names, dates, events, is provided by one or other of the sitters, since "every individual carries his ancestors within himself"; and the guiding spirit, or control, is a dominant trait in some one present, dramatizing itself. The voluminous literature of the subject, of which he admits (and obviously) complete ignorance, bears him out. The unreality of the dream-like puppets who "communicate" at séances, in automatic writing, etc., is undeniable. They remain the puppets in a poorly conceived, weakly imagined play.
>
> The sittings here described cover twenty years, with frequent change of sitters. Says the author:
>
> "The phenomena we are studying closely resemble the dreams of our deepest slumber, which rarely penetrate to consciousness. . . . The communications, like dreams, may be regarded as manifestations of the subconscious mind, dormant in a waking state . . . elicited in a purely automatic way by a force proceeding from the sympathetic nervous system, and this force is generated by the cooperation of the various persons taking part, and guiding the psychograph."
>
> The clue to the whole mystery is to be found in the sympathetic nervous system, the pressure of the cerebral brain being removed. "Questions are the means of setting free in the subconscious mind associated ideas to which its creative fantasy gives a definite direction." Why, in other words, drag in discarnate spirits? It is in the resemblance between the "communications" and dreams that the author gains our attention. In the suggestion that every man "carries his own ancestors within him," he rivets it. Here is an instructive and promising line of inquiry, to say the least.
>
> It is not wholly new. That the subconscious mind "prefers the dream-form" is known to every artist. Gustav Geley ("From the Unconscious to the Conscious") emphasized it. The amazing content of the subconscious mind is too well known, from numerous books, to bear repetition. Its dramatizing powers, similarly, have been drummed into us. Hélène Smith, remembering a former life in Mars, invented its language, grammar, script and signs, on the spur of the moment, all based on her own native language, French ("From India to the Planet Mars," Professor Flournoy, Harper's). The theory is well documented, but it is left to our author to submit this valuable material as something of a climax which sums up the whole question. "It is not my object

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No one ever slams a door equipped with a Yale Door Closer. It cannot be done.

No one ever leaves a door open that should be closed when there is a Yale Door Closer on the door. It makes no difference if the door is forgotten. The Yale Door Closer never forgets.

What does a Yale Door Closer do?

1. It swings the door shut.
2. It quickly controls the door to prevent the slam.
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Look through your home. Yale Door Closers ought to be there—for quiet, convenience and comfort. Which of your doors needs a Yale Door Closer most? Go to the hardware dealer and let him help you select the proper Yale Door Closer for *that* door. The price is low—the service, indispensable.

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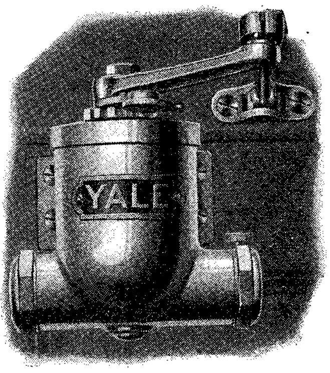

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YALE

Let's go back along the Road to Yesterday

SOMEWHERE back among the days of the old swimmin' hole and cat-fishin' along the river bank, there's *one* day that was long remembered—the day that first toy tool chest came.

Mother probably worried about you sawing up the legs of the old square piano. Dad probably looked on and smoked himself into pipe dreams of your future. And you... why you *knew* you'd grown up.

Why not gratify the liking that you've still got for good tools by including in your tool equipment a Simonds Hand Saw, Hack Saw and File? Simonds cutting tools are backed by 92 years of manufacturing experience. They represent the best of steel, fashioned into the best of tools by the best of craftsmanship.

But, when you buy your good tools, be sure to say SI-MONDS.

SIMONDS SAW AND STEEL CO.
"The Saw Makers" *Established 1832*
Fitchburg, Mass.
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SIMONDS
Pronounced SI-MONDS
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

to gain adherents," he mentions modestly, "or to force my view on anybody, but merely to offer this body of honest experiment to psychologists who may use it"—as we may hope they will.

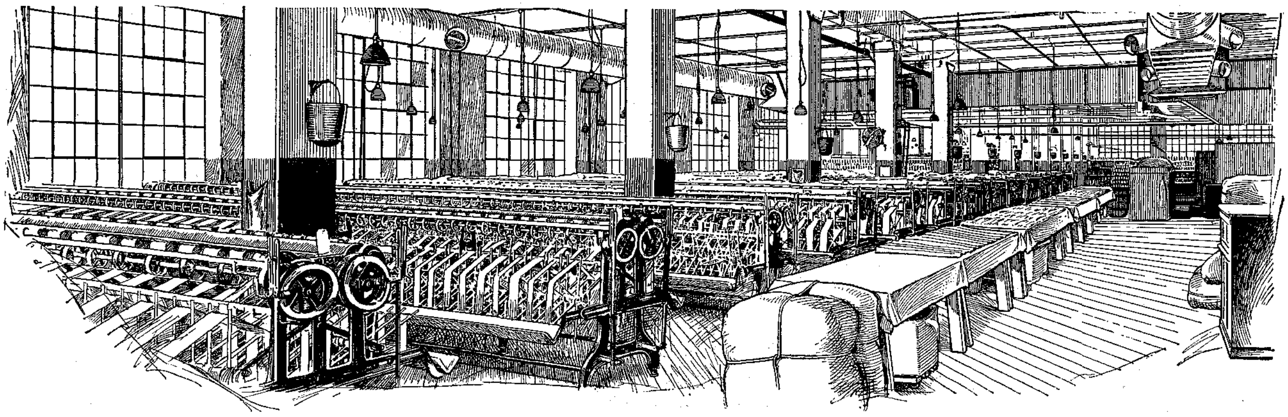
The sittings, sixty in number, are reported verbatim, with the author's comments. The majority of the "communications" are utterances of persons who could be authenticated in history, many of them hundreds of years "dead," their existence not even consciously known to any of the sitters. The author's children obtained astonishingly accurate results. The sitters were constantly changing, wholly inexperienced. It was always question and answer. Yet there was nothing that could not be traced eventually to the subconscious or ancestral knowledge of one of the sitters. "We are, therefore, tempted to assume that a man's personality does to a certain extent persist in his descendants, and that his mental gifts are imparted, just as the primal biological cell, ever dividing and multiplying, yet transmits a portion of its own substance to far-off descendants."

The ancestral, even racial, memories of the sitters are drawn upon. Man is a product of his ancestors, and every man has received some of the mental endowments of his many forefathers. Certain communications state: "I am in you. I am merely your thought. . . . You live on in the generations to come. Beget offspring and you will live forever . . . I am always near you and I guide your brain . . .", utterances which, without any straining of their meaning, can be interpreted as indicating that a mental heritage received from some ancestor gives the tendency to a man's thought and feelings. On one occasion a girl who used the psychograph owned—through a great-grandfather—French blood in her veins. Tho full of German patriotic feeling, she had a certain French bias. At this sitting the talk was mixed with French phrases—"a proof of hereditary transmission of psychic impressions and intellectual gifts and of their unconscious expression by the psychograph."

Record No. 20, again, showing two persons talking, begins in pure German. A Tyrolean song is then asked for, and instantly the Tyrolean dialect is substituted. Present among the sitters was a Tyrolean poet. . . .! On yet another occasion, Fetzer, a Rhine robber of 1487, unknown to all, yet later verified, announced: "There is not a man living who is not injured, and not a man dies who does not bear to his grave a hurt given by the hand of a friend." The author's wife, present at this sitting, had read and admired "Timon of Athens," many years before. (The passage thus roughly produced occurs in Act 1, Sc. 2.) The woman's subconscious mind gave up its dead.

In dream, says the author, we carry on conversations with several persons, and single individuals oppose each other with arguments and counter-arguments, struggling to convince one another, while all this proceeds from the dreamer himself. He creates a dream in which various persons are made to appear in the conversation dreamed of, and the standpoint of first one then another is assumed. . . . Things are done not in the least desired by the dreamer, often indeed causing him anxiety and mental stress. If the unconscious manifests itself thus in dreams, there is no

➡ Before you build a Factory or Warehouse - see Weyerhaeuser ⬅



INTERIOR OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL—"SEMI-MILL CONSTRUCTION"—*W. E. S. Dyer, Architect and Engineer*

Bringing Back Sane Economics into Industry

A message to Business Men about Weyerhaeuser-Ideal Industrial Construction

MANUFACTURING progress moves swiftly in this country. It would be hard to find any factory today where plant, equipment or major methods bear much resemblance to those in use twenty-five years ago.

In the main, progress has probably made for higher production and lower costs.

Yet there is hardly a manufacturer of today who does not find his overhead costing him way beyond his reasonable hopes for economy.

NO type of factory building has ever been found so economical, dollar for dollar, as the "Mill Construction" which was the standard of American industry up to 1900.

This type of building grew out of the needs of the thrifty, frugal era of industry.

By the use of "Mill Construction," it is quite possible to save up to 15% on capital building cost.

Save up to 15% on interest charges, with a corresponding saving in taxes.

Save up to 75% on insurance charges.

In one section of this country there are hundreds of great factories built of "Mill Construction," and protected by sprinkler system against inside fires, in which the losses from fire over a recent 3-year period have averaged only 3½ cents per $100 of insurance written.

LEST there be any misunderstanding, let us say right here that Weyerhaeuser did not originate "Mill Construction."

Nor would Weyerhaeuser be understood as urging the indiscriminate use of "Mill Construction."

In fact, one of the functions of the Weyerhaeuser Expert Construction Engineer is to advise *against* the use of "Mill Construction" when it is not suited to the purpose of the building.

As part of its program of service to American industry, Weyerhaeuser has made the most authoritative study of this type of building in recent years—and perhaps ever.

Capital investment—taxes—interest charges—depreciation—design—structural efficiency—flexibility of interior division—fire safety—insurance rates—and many more things.

Furthermore, since "Mill Construction" depends first of all on adequate supply of great fine timbers, Weyerhaeuser supplemented the above investigation by a survey of its timber resources and distributing facilities in relation to "Mill Construction" needs.

The Douglas Fir Mills of the Weyerhaeuser organization are producing selected timbers of the finest possible wood for this purpose.

Through the Weyerhaeuser distributing plants in the heart of Eastern and Mid-Western markets, these timbers are laid down quickly and economically in all the principal industrial sections of this country.

THE Weyerhaeuser Expert Construction Engineer is available for consultation with the Industrial Man, his Building Engineer and his Architect.

His services are purely consultative, and rendered without charge—a characteristic Weyerhaeuser *personal* contribution to greater efficiency in the employment of America's lumber resources.

Responsible members of industrial concerns are also invited to send for *complimentary copies of the Weyerhaeuser books*—"Industrial Buildings," written for the Business Man, and "Structural Timbers of Douglas Fir," a book for the Building Engineer, Architect, and Purchasing Agent.

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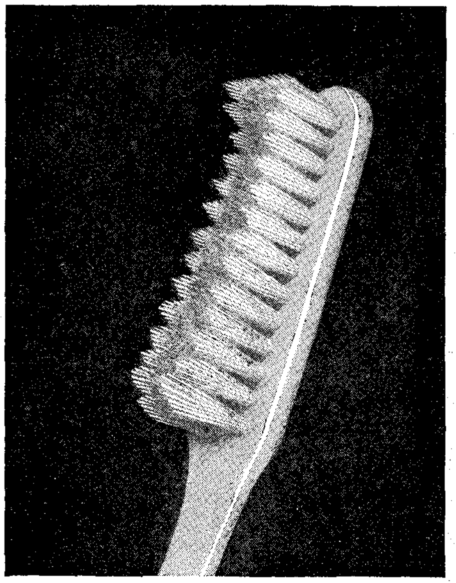
Producers for industry of pattern and flask lumber, factory grades for remanufacturing, lumber for boxing and crating, structural timbers for industrial building. And each of these items in the species and type of wood best suited for the purpose.

Also producers of Western Red Cedar poles for telephone and electric transmission lines

Weyerhaeuser Forest Products are distributed through the established trade channels by the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, Spokane, Washington, with branch offices at 208 So. La Salle St., Chicago; 220 Broadway, New York; Lexington Bldg., Baltimore; and 2694 University Ave., St. Paul; and with representatives throughout the country.



Before you turn in

every night, use your Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush. Scrub every side of every tooth. Get rid of the dangerous tartar germ. He doesn't keep union hours. The long night gives him just the chance he wants to get a firm hold and build on the precious, beautiful white enamel of your teeth.

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every morning, reach for your Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush the first thing. Wake up your mouth with a thorough brushing. *Thorough!* That means at least five minutes. Brush gums, tongue and teeth. You'll like the clean and breezy feeling your Pro-phy-lac-tic gives your mouth. Florence Manufacturing Company, Florence, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"A Clean Tooth Never Decays"

Pro-phy-lac-tic
Tooth Brush

Always Sold in the Yellow Box

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

reason for assuming it would be otherwise in these communications.

The dialogs of planchette, decides Mr. Blackwood, are the dialogs between the questions of the conscious mind and the answers of the subconscious mind using the fantasy of the dream-form. He comments further:

> Many of the sittings, indeed, read like the "wild dream of a disturbed sleep, sometimes of light, sometimes of deep slumber." Logic is ruled out. Subconscious processes are dream-processes. "In a dream," says Bergon, "we become no doubt indifferent to logic, but not incapable of logic. There are dreams when we reason with correctness, and even with subtlety. . . . Generally the logic of a dream is feeble enough, and often resembles a mere parody of logic."
>
> As we read the verbatim of these sixty séances, it is difficult not to agree with the author's contention that we are dealing with "communications" whose bewildering and irrational character betrays their affinity with dreams. The parody of logic is ever present; there is amazing accuracy, yet there are amazing errors, too. The discrepancies are worthy of note—"another argument in favor of the idea that the communications, like dreams, are a play of fantasy in the subconscious mind." That sudden introduction of the Tyrolean dialect, again, is true to the dream-process, when "through some external influence, either of touch or sound, the dream-creating fantasy is immediately affected, accepts the impression and weaves it into the vision." "The night-time of the body," said Iamblichus, "is the daytime of the soul."
>
> The individual, therefore, this writer considers as a multiple being, a multiple unity, a *Vieleinigkeit*, as the Germans call it, and psychology supports him. The guide, control, familiar, genie—it has numerous titles—"should be regarded as that force in the soul of man which is to some extent the dominating influence in the inherited spiritual currents of the subconscious." The individual, through this submerged region, is in touch with racial and planetary memories of all that has ever existed.
>
> "When we consider the existence of such a stored-up treasure," says the author, "we are forced to the conclusion that a large portion of man's life-task must be regarded as merely a kind of rendition of that which exists in the subconscious." Dr. Gustave Geley declared, similarly, that nature exists for the purpose of rendering the Unconscious conscious.
>
> Dream-fantasy is apparent in all automatic revelations. Swedenborg held intercourse with Luther and Melancthon. They lived, this latter pair, in a house allotted to them, which resembled their earthly dwelling in every respect. They busied themselves with pursuits which had occupied their earthly life, Melancthon writing, day after day, sheet upon sheet of absolutely aimless dissertations upon "Justification by Faith Alone." "How childish," says the author, "to imagine the after-life of the soul continued in surroundings which correspond in every way with the ideas and conditions of corporeal existence! How strictly limited to the measure of Swedenborg's own cognition is the philosophy here evolved! A proof that it all originated within himself alone." What a tremendous triumph for science, he cries, if it could find a way in which this dormant treasure could be made easily available, instead of being left to chance and the chaos resulting upon chance!
>
> A confession by the famous Mrs. Piper is significant here, tho not mentioned in the volume under review. This famous medium, in an interview published in the New York *Herald* so long ago as 1901 (quoted by A. J. Philpot in his revealing book, "The Quest for Dean Bridgeman Conner," Heineman), stated categorically:
>
> "I have never heard anything being said by myself while in a trance state, which might not have been latent in (1) my own mind; (2) in the mind of a sitter; (3) in the mind of the person who was trying to get communications with some one in another state of existence, or some companion present with such person, or (4) in the mind of some absent person alive somewhere else in this world."
>
> The author ends on a note of admirable common sense:
>
> "Everything that exists is in accordance with reason and therefore suited to its end. If it were one of the aims of cosmogony to establish intercourse with the spirit-world, such intercourse would occur frequently, and reveal something loftier than trivialities."

Other articles and authors in the May issue of the *Review* include

> When Britons Visit America, Chester T. Crowell; How They Put Shakespeare on the Stage, William Lyon Phelps; Papini Tells of His Intellectual Adventures, Arthur Livingston; The New Middle Ages in New York, Henry van Dyke; Poets—and Poets Laureate, Joseph B. Gilder; Making a Book Page for the Average Reader, H. C. Kinsey; Adventures of a Fighting Publisher, Edwin L. Shuman; Booksellers Choose Twentieth-Century Classics, Frederic G. Melcher; The Real Truth About the Hobo, Jim Tully; Editorial: The Tyranny of the Classic; Matthew Arnold Escapes the Guillotine, Richard Le Gallienne; George Moore Talks with His Friends, Hildegarde Hawthorne; Springtime Wanderings Among Outdoor Books, A. Donald Douglas; Scotland Has Another Marjorie Fleming, Fletcher Allen; From Egypt's Pyramids to Raphael's Madonnas, Charles W. Gould; In Praise of Good Things to Eat, Brander Matthews; The Rough Writers Visit the Yellowstone, Horace M. Albright; Telling the Truth About John o' Birds, Herbert S. Gorman; The Classic Poets of English Literature: I. Geoffrey Chaucer, Hoxie Neale Fairchild; Ernest Bramah and His Blind Detective, Louise Maunsell Field; Mr. Herrick Arraigns His Fellow Americans, Lloyd Morris; New Books for Boys and Girls, Mary Graham Bonner; With the Makers of Books in America: XIII. The House of Holt; A Close-up of Books and Authors; In This Month's Fiction Library; Important Books of the Month; Books Talked About in Literary Europe; The Literary Question Box.

What's in a Name?—LADY—"Never heard of the Ten Commandments, little boy! Good gracious! What's is your name?"

LITTLE BOY—"Moses, Mum!"—*Punch (London).*

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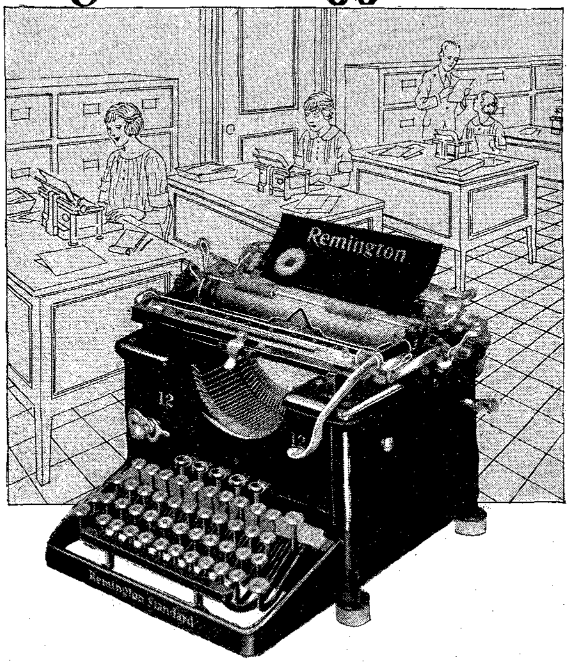

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The New Quiet 12 is the crowning triumph of that great Remington factory at Ilion where the first practical typewriter saw the light of day fifty years ago.

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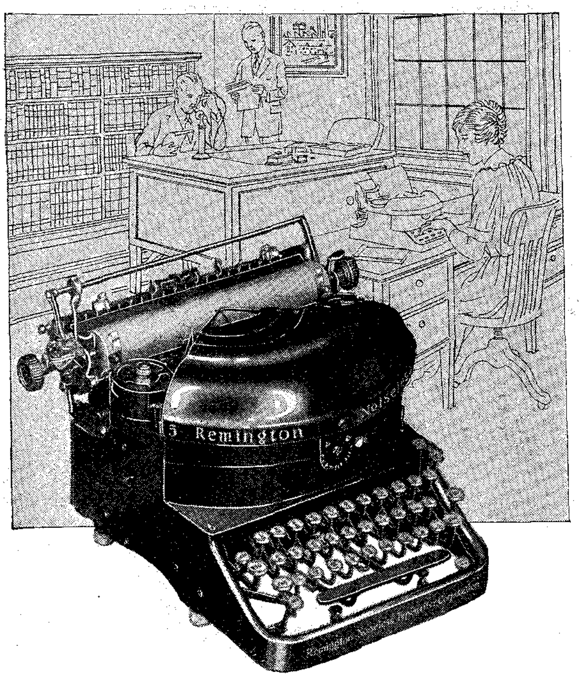

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The Remington-Noiseless (formerly The Noiseless Typewriter), the latest addition to the great Remington line, is in every respect worthy of its new and greater name.

It is rightly called "Your Silent Partner," for it has achieved that precious silence so essential in many business offices.

In New York City alone—in prominent banking houses and corporation offices—over 20,000 of these machines are now in service, and their number is increasing daily.

The Remington-Noiseless can *now* be obtained anywhere in the United States and Canada. It is distributed by Remington branches and dealers—equipped to give expert and universal service. Present Noiseless owners are invited to use these new facilities.

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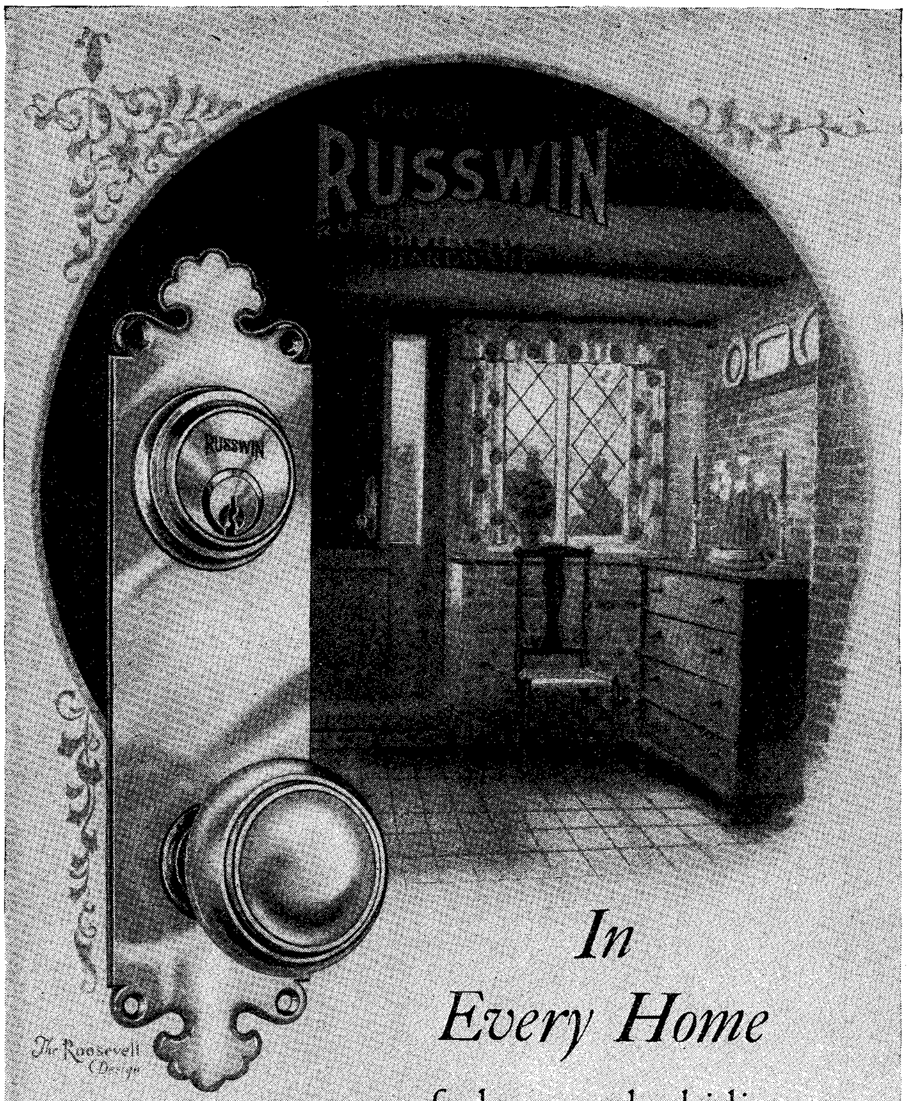

In Every Home

of deep and abiding charm you will find a home-lover who steadfastly refuses to consider that there can be any "minor details" in home construction—who has devoted as much thoughtful care to the selection of harmoniously designed builders' hardware as to the choosing of appropriate furnishings.

That Russwin Hardware is used throughout thousands of such homes is a tribute to the beauty of Russwin designs—and to the public faith in the name Russwin which for over eighty years has been a guarantee of trouble-free service and absolute security.

*"To Russwin-ize
Is to Economize—
The Economy
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RUSSELL & ERWIN MFG. CO.
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

"EMANCIPATED" WOMEN IN NEW ZEALAND

A FISH tied to a string, and let down into the live steam of a volcanic fissure, may represent cookery reduced to its lowest term; and the native women of New Zealand are said to find it a great help in their light housekeeping. It may have been that the native women of the English colony set a good example to the women from England who now form most of the population, speculates Frank G. Carpenter, the travel writer, in his newest volume, "Australia, New Zealand, and Some Islands of the South Seas" (Doubleday, Page & Co.). At any rate, New Zealand women, it appears, hold the records in most matters that pertain to feminine emancipation. New Zealand was the first country in the world to give women the vote, and the Dominion claims the distinction of having the first woman mayor. The women were granted the suffrage as far back as 1893, without the militant tactics that distinguished their struggle in England, or the long, hard campaign of education which they engineered here. Even tho few of them seemed interested in woman suffrage, a greater proportion of them vote in New Zealand than vote in this country, reports Mr. Carpenter, and "one reason for this is a law making it compulsory for people to vote or lose their privilege." Any person who does not appear at the polls in New Zealand must give a good reason for his absence, or he may find himself disfranchised in the next election.

There is no woman's party in New Zealand, as there is here, and, reports Mr. Carpenter:

> It is often said that the women's vote has not had a distinct influence except in matters of infant welfare, maternity care, and the regulation of the liquor traffic. I put the question to a New Zealand woman, asking her:
>
> "What has woman suffrage done for New Zealand?"
>
> "I will tell you one thing it has done," she quickly replied. "It has closed 25 per cent. of all the saloons for good, and it has closed all of them after six o'clock in the evening. In some parts of New Zealand there is absolute prohibition by local option. One town I have especially in mind was noted for its drunkenness and disorder. It is now one of the quietest and most respectable of communities. It has cut down its police force, and for want of other use its jail has been made the headquarters of the Salvation Army."
>
> Prohibition is a live issue in New Zealand, and some of the people believe the country will yet go bone-dry. To get a license to sell liquor a man must show that he provides also food and lodging, so that all the saloonkeepers here really run hotels. Liquor may be sold only between the hours of seven in the morning and six in the evening, and one does not see drunken men staggering home at all times of night.

It used to be that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred women served the liquor at the hotels. The prettier the barmaid the greater was her custom and the higher were her wages. But this has been changed by a law forbidding the renewal of barmaids' licenses. Nowadays, if one does come across a woman behind the bar in a public house, she is far from being the pretty, captivating barmaid of romance. More than likely she is the elderly widow of a hotel-keeper unable to support herself in any other line of business and so allowed to continue in this one during her lifetime.

So far not as many girls in New Zealand go out to work for their living as with us. Before the World War few daughters of well-to-do homes thought of such a thing. But when the Dominion sent 41 per cent. of her men to the front, their places had to some extent to be taken by girls and women. Even the banks, which are most conservative, opened their doors to girl clerks. Some of the women workers, having had a taste of independence, like to work, and there is growing up a class like our women stenographers, bank clerks, and journalists. Many of the young women have taken up nursing, getting their training in the hospitals, which are all operated by the Government or under government supervision. Those who were sent to Europe during the World War were nurses of at least ten years' hospital experience, and they stood exceptionally high among the Army nursing corps of the Allies.

The working women of New Zealand are, like the men, well protected by law as to their hours, wages, and conditions of employment, reports Mr. Carpenter. The Government Department of Labor is watchful of their interests and welfare, and has woman inspectors who visit the factories and other places of business where women and girls are employed, to see that the laws are obeyed. Also:

By defining a factory as "any building, office, or place in which two or more persons are employed directly or indirectly in any handicraft," the New Zealand Government brings even the smallest establishments under the law, and thus protects women from sweatshop conditions. In offices and stores their hours of labor are fixt at forty-eight a week with an allowed overtime of not more than one hundred and twenty hours in a year, or three hours in any one day. In most of the manufacturing industries women work forty-four hours a week. The law requires that they shall be paid for overtime at the rate of time and a half. Minimum wages are fixt by law in practically all trades in which women are employed, including work in the stores. These minimum rates vary with the particular nature of the work and the worker's skill and experience.

The law also forbids the employment of any girls under fifteen years of age, and those under eighteen are not permitted to work for wages unless they have passed through the fourth standard, or grade, of the public schools. It is illegal to employ girls or "learners" in any trade without paying them wages while learning. In the past, some factories were found to be taking on inexperienced girls and paying them nothing, telling them that their services were not worth wages at the start, but that they would be paid as soon as they were "experienced." At the end of a few weeks or months these employers would often dismiss the girls, saying they

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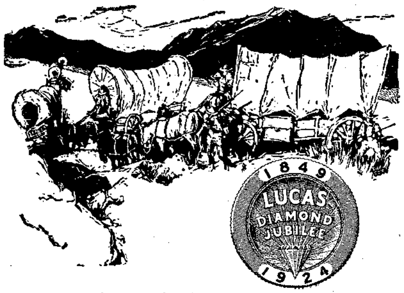

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

had not made good, and then bring in a fresh lot on the same terms. Employers are required to provide sanitary, well-lighted and ventilated workrooms equipped with fire-escapes.

These labor laws are by no means dead letters. Employers are fined for every transgression of them. I have just been looking over a list of cases illustrating this fact. One man who cut short the dinner hour of his girls paid ten dollars and costs, and another, a restaurant owner, who kept his waitresses at work for eleven and a half hours in one day, had to pay a fine of thirty-six dollars, altho one of the girls had had three afternoons off that week. Another restaurant man was fined seven and a half dollars and costs for employing his waitresses fifty-two hours a week, and a third was fined for not allowing one of his woman workers an hour for her meals. In the town of Napier, a storekeeper employing women for more than forty-eight hours in each of two succeeding weeks was fined forty dollars. The government inspectors learned of a baker who kept his two daughters working all night. They arrested him and fined him five dollars for each girl, warning him that on the next offense the fine would be fifty dollars. The saleswomen in stores must have seats and must be allowed to use them. I have before me reports of cases of merchants who were fined for not furnishing such seats.

The Government also protects women from being worked at hours that will necessitate their going home late at night. One labor inspector reported that he found a factory in which a set of girls were put on from eight to ten in the morning and then taken off until one. They were worked from one until five, and again from seven to nine, making altogether eight hours. Another lot of girls worked from ten until twelve, from three until seven, and from nine until eleven. This arrangement did not require more than the legal time, but the officials thought it was bad for the girls to have to go home so late at night, and not have their regular time for rest.

The working day of hotel helpers, many of whom are women, is defined by law, and meals can not be served outside the regular hours. If dinner is limited to the hours between six and eight, the traveler arriving at a hotel at eight-fifteen can not get anything to eat until breakfast, no matter how hungry he may be. Even a world-famous prima donna found she could not get dinner at an unusual hour at her hotel in Wellington. She was accustomed to postponing her dinner until after concerts, and asked to have it served at eleven o'clock. But the hotel manager refused. It would have meant keeping several servants after hours and paying them overtime, and he was unwilling to do so.

The women working in factories are not so well organized as the men, and even where they do the same work they do not, as a rule, get as much pay. Most of the women in the manufacturing industries are in the clothing, hatmaking, tailoring, printing, and shoe-making trades.

In New Zealand, it seems, there is no real servant class, such as our immigrant girls from Europe. Mr. Carpenter explains:

The native Maoris do not make good house workers and most of the Chinese are in business for themselves, running laundries, fruit shops, and market gardens, tho some of them are employed as cooks. The people who first came here from the British Isles were not of the lower classes. New Zealand was never a penal colony and men came voluntarily, seeking better opportunities than those they had found in the old country. Some came for their health, some followed the gold rush in the middle of the last century, and some were remittance men, members of the finest of the old British families. Moreover, many of the settlers acquired lands of their own, and the children of independent landholders do not care to go out as domestic servants. Therefore, domestic workers are scarce, and in the average New Zealand household the whole family shares in the work of the home. Every child has his duties, and, I may add, is generally paid for performing them. Nearly every ten-year-old has a savings account which grows with the money earned at home.

In the country it is almost impossible to get servants, and in the towns the young women prefer to work in the factories, notwithstanding the fact that when the matter of board is taken into consideration, wages there are often less than those of house servants.

When a family does secure a servant-girl, she frequently rules the household, besides fixing her own wages and hours off. She usually demands one-half holiday every week, every Sunday afternoon, and the whole day free every other Sunday.

The New Zealand Government has not overlooked the servant-girl. The workingman's premier, Sir Richard Seddon, found that the employment agencies were cheating young women who came to them to get work, and that they often sent girls to improper places. So he started free public employment offices for domestic workers, which are still carried on.

In the report of a woman supervisor of these offices I find some interesting comments on how servants should be treated to make them efficient. She advises mothers to make domestic duties more attractive to their daughters, and to work with them and teach them. To mistresses, she says:

"A mistress who has but one servant should work with her during the morning hours. Under such circumstances, a girl will become very proficient, and the domestic machinery will move along on oiled bearings. The mistress who does nothing to help her servant, and is always hurrying her, wears the girl out. It is she who brings domestic service into bad repute, and she who is driving the girls into the factories. Servants are becoming scarcer every year."

Just here I want to say a word about the pretty girls of New Zealand. These islands are full of them. The climate gives them the rosiest of cheeks, and they look much like the women of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In manners and dress they will compare favorably with those of the United States or Europe. They read the papers and are able to discuss the political issues of the hour with each other and with the men.

The women here do not go in for club life quite as much as do our women in the States. I think one reason for that is the fact that the population is more scattered through the country on farms than gathered together in towns. Another reason may be the fact that the New Zealanders take a great interest in games, and the girls and boys and men and women join in tennis, golf, swimming and other outdoor sports.

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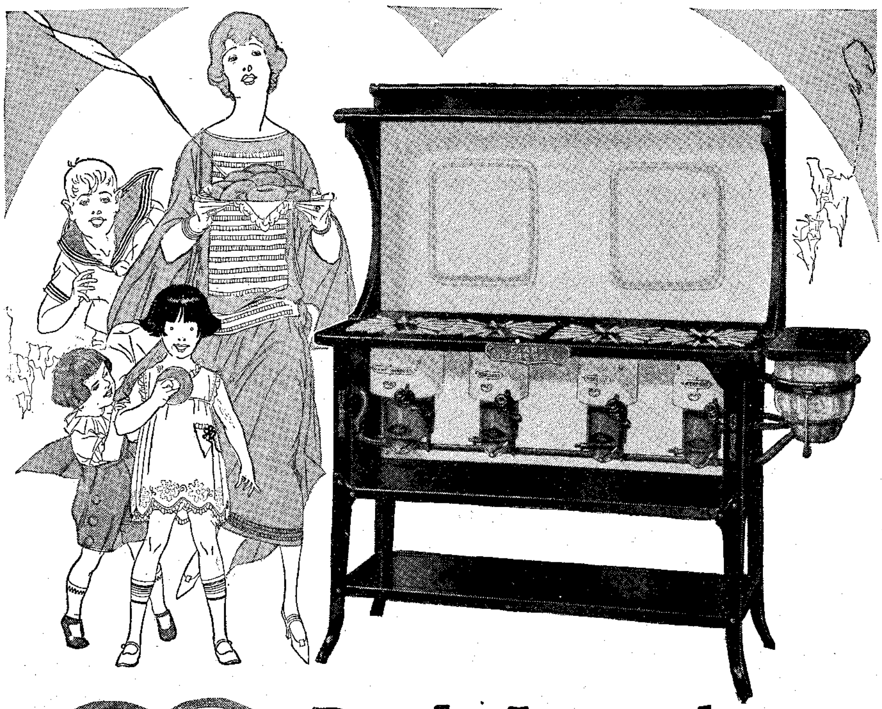

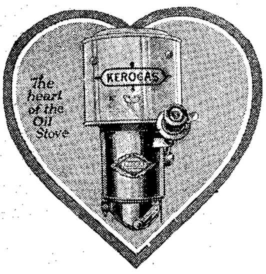
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Look for the name "Kerogas" on the oil stove burner

Ready Instantly with Kerogas

Mastery of your fire at any moment of the day! Meals *always* ready on time!

That's why you see such a big demand today for oil cook stoves equipped with Patented Kerogas Burners. This wonderful device reduces the hours formerly spent in the kitchen.

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mixes the cheapest fuel known—ordinary kerosene oil—with air, which costs you nothing. And, mind you, it burns only one small part of kerosene to *400 parts of air.*

Yet its powerful double flame is uniformly steady like that of a gas range—capable of the merest simmering heat or the most intense blue blaze—and any degree between.

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Every "Giant Kerogas Oil Stove" equipped with "regular" Kerogas Burners also has one of the new Patented Giant Kerogas Burners. This "Giant" is capable of the most intense heat—when you need it quickly—but is easily regulated for ordinary use. Models equipped only with "regular" Kerogas Burners are also available.

When *you* buy your oil stove, insist on a demonstration of one equipped with Patented Kerogas Burners. A number of the better brands use this splendid device. You are sure to be satisfied with your choice if you—

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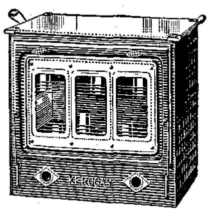

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LEADING AMERICANS ATTACK AND DEFEND CONGRESS

Continued from page 9

Turning now to the State Governors, we find among them also both critics and defenders of Congress. Giving ear first to the critics, we hear from Gov. Jonathan M. Davis of Kansas, that "the failure of Congress to pass the measures demanded for the relief of the economic distress of the people is an outrage, and makes the people angry." According to this Democratic executive:

> "Tax-reduction, relief for the farmers—real relief—not makeshifts—are vital needs. People are going hungry and illy clothed because of failure of these measures. Yes, children are being deprived of school privileges and home comforts while Congress dallies and procrastinates. Nero fiddling while Rome burned is no more striking instance of callous indifference to the common good than is the example of the present Congress and the one immediately preceding.
>
> "The cause lies, I think, in the deliberately unfair and untruthful propaganda begun in 1919 and continued into the 1920 campaign against President Wilson and his Administration. This confused the mind of the voters and enabled those who delight to corruptly exploit the people to get control of the Government. Result, the moral sense of officialdom was dulled and made insensible to the people's needs. Scandals by the score followed. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving, the Veterans' Bureau, Teapot Dome, Income Tax remittances, and many others. The people's confidence has been shaken. Their ire is aroused. Undoubtedly their wrath will be visited upon the guilty in November."

The record of the present national Congress reminds Gov. Ephraim F. Morgan of West Virginia of the old story of the mote and the beam. Congress, he writes, has sought to remove the mote from the Executive Department, but has entirely forgotten that its own function is to legislate. He goes on to say:

> "A Congress that has declined to give the people relief from oppressive Federal taxation in compliance with the recommendation of the President, and the overwhelming demand of the public, can not acquire, and is not entitled to possess the confidence of the American people.
>
> "It is a travesty on free government that one of our great political parties, for partizan advantage, has allied itself in the national Congress with a few political apostates led by La Follette, Brookhart and Wheeler, to prevent beneficial legislation and to embarrass the executive branch of the Government in its efforts to serve the nation.
>
> "This small group of political renegades does not hold the balance of power in the Federal Congress. Through the abject surrender of the Democratic representation in both Houses of Congress, this little group is in control of Congressional action.
>
> "Nothing has been accomplished to the present time and very little can be expected from a legislative body dominated by a group that is not in sympathy with American ideals and the American institutions."

"The people of the country are gravely

disappointed that Congress should waste its time in endless debate when constructive action is so sorely needed," writes Gov. Channing H. Cox, of Massachusetts, who adds the prediction that the people will express their opinion of Congress next November. "Our people have had their faith in Congress shaken, but still have confidence in our Chief Executive and in the American ideals of Government," declares Gov. Percival P. Baxter, of Maine. He goes on to say:

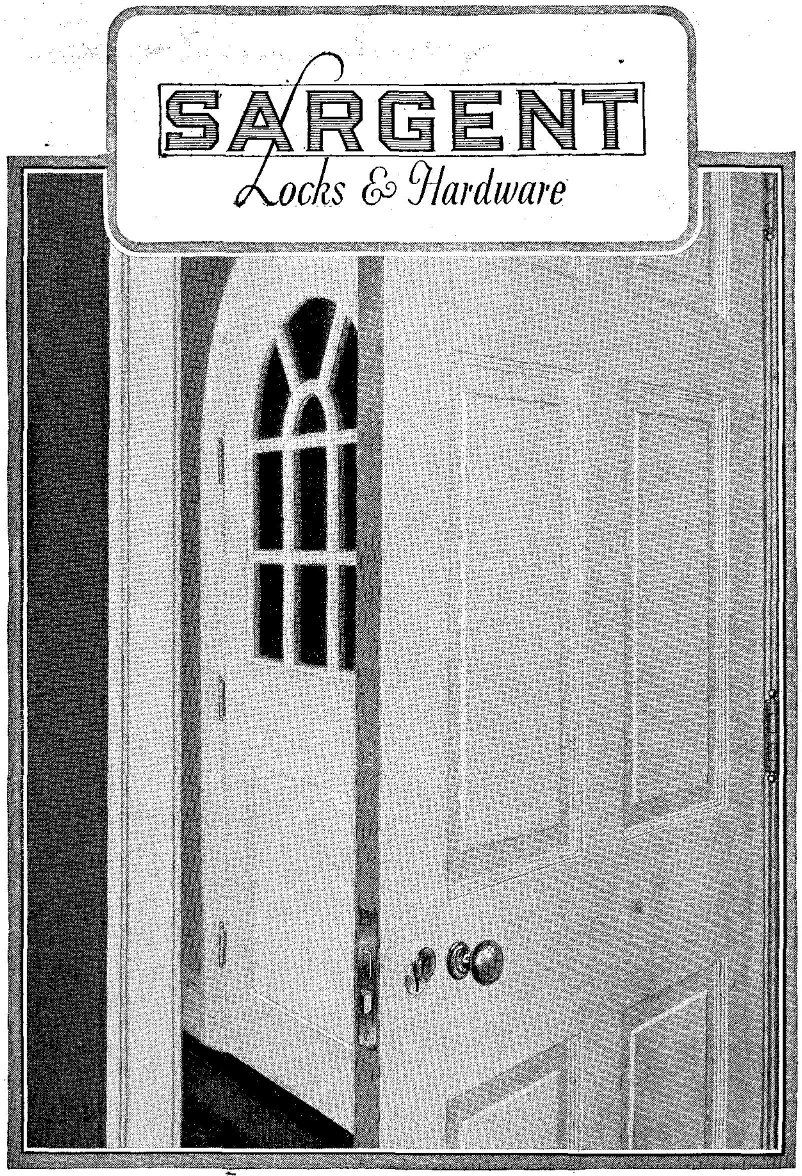
> "They feel helpless in the present confusion, and too often have the wishes and the welfare of the people at home been disregarded by those who represent them. This applies particularly to the Senate, where the six-year term often engenders an autocratic spirit. The term is too long.
>
> "As a Republican I want my party to adopt a clean-cut platform, free from platitudes and evasions, and written in language that carries conviction. There should be no catering to selfish groups.
>
> "With such a program there will be no lack of interest in government and no holding back on the part of our people, who are sound at heart and who believe in American ideals. Without it defeat is invited and would be merited."

The whole trouble, thinks Gov. J. A. O. Preus, of Minnesota, can be traced back to the breaking up of party responsibility. He urges us to "get back to the old system of carefully and deliberately drafting our very ablest, most patriotic citizens, to go to Congress, instead of merely selecting from those who thrust themselves upon us as candidates." "With the usurping of State's rights, paternalistic and bureaucratic government, and with government in business predominating in all its acts, not only is Congress breaking down, but the very foundation of our representative form is being undermined," writes Gov. J. F. Hinkle, of New Mexico.

On the other hand, no less a champion of good government than Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania writes us that he is "not in the least worried about the breakdown of Congress." "It is the breakdown of some of the Executive Departments, which, it seems to me, should attract public attention and condemnation," writes Governor Pinchot, who goes on to say:

> "Certain executive officials have gone horribly wrong. Congress has taken effective action to expose and get rid of the offenders. That is greatly to its credit. At the same time, except for tax-reduction Congress is doing about the same volume of work that has been customary with other Congresses in the session before a national election.
>
> "Whether or not the kind of soap it is using is agreeable, the legislative branch—Congress—is actually cleaning up the mess at Washington, and thereby rendering a vital service to our nation and our national self-respect. This year we can afford to think at least as kindly as we usually do of the old-time Congressional habit of passing few bills when the National Conventions are just ahead. In my judgment Congress is just now a whole lot more useful than you and I have usually seen it."

The charge that representative government is breaking down seems to Gov.



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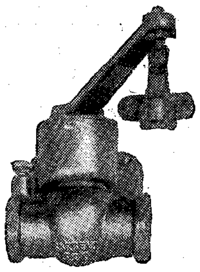

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The Leonard protects your costly foods—keeps them fresh and delicious in clean, dry, frigid, moving air. Ten insulating walls repel heat, dust and contamination.

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One out of every six refrigerators sold is made by Leonard.

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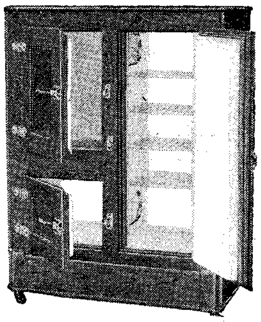

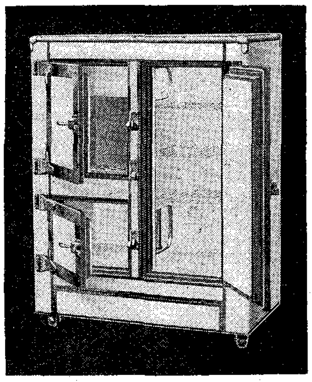

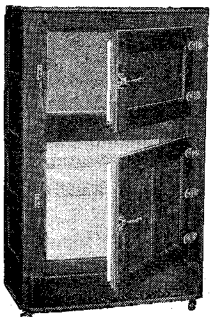

LEADING AMERICANS ATTACK AND DEFEND CONGRESS—*Continued*

William E. Sweet of Colorado to be "simply a smoke-screen to hide the corruption and rottenness which has existed in some of the departments at Washington." To quote Governor Sweet further:

"The partizan press is making a frantic appeal to the people to return to the party system, and stand-pat leaders plead for more 'regularity.' The people understand perfectly well the kind of majority rule which comes from whipping the insurgents in to the line under the specious plea of party regularity. This kind of majority rule has given us the scandal of the Teapot Dome, whereas the courage and independence of the minority has made possible the exposure of it.

"If the present Congress does nothing but clean house, it is well worth while. Messrs. Stone and Wilbur are great improvements on Daugherty and Denby. Perhaps the soldiers may have to wait a little longer for their bonus, and the war profiteers may have to continue to pay income taxes for some time yet; but the country will not seriously suffer. No harm has been done by Congress ceasing for a time to pass laws, but much good has been accomplished by the exposure of rottenness in high places—a very necessary exercise.

"The real block to Congressional legislation is the conditions which are revealed in official Washington. The Republican party should not be blamed for getting itself into a jam. When the mess in officialdom has been cleaned up, the parliamentary body of the country can proceed with necessary legislation with the consciousness of having done a good job."

The people, irrespective of party, are satisfied with the investigations conducted by the Senate, avers Gov. William B. Ross, of Wyoming; and he thinks that "they should not stop until all the guilty have been exposed and the innocent exonerated, thereby reestablishing confidence in the Government." Gov. Thomas C. McRae, of Arkansas, also refuses to take a pessimistic view of the investigating activities of Congress, from which he is convinced that much good will come; and from Phœnix, Arizona, Gov. George W. P. Hunt writes:

"I do not believe that Congress alone is responsible for the situation in Washington. The Republican platform promised stagnation, and we are getting it. It promised government by the best minds, and the result is what we have.

"The World Court proposal seems to be in Mr. Lodge's pigeon-hole, and the President, to all intents and purposes, as far as public expressions are concerned, appears to be satisfied to leave it there.

"There seems to be an organized propaganda started recently to discredit the investigations being conducted by the Senate into the oil, Daugherty and other scandals of this present administration. I believe that the investigations will result in good, and that public life will be purged as a result of the unhealthy conditions being exposed.

"The materialistic outlook on public life held by many public officials since the war has been very depressing, and these various investigations should result in the improvement of such conditions. It is true that Congress has failed to legislate on many questions of vital importance to this country, but I am confident that in the November elections many of the men now holding public office will be relegated to private life, and that the unholy hand of special privilege will be loosened from our governmental machinery. Then I believe public office will again come to be recognized as a public trust, and not merely a salaried job held by some agent of special privilege."

The people are no less to blame than is Congress, according to Mayor Samuel Lewis Shank, of Indianapolis, who writes:

"I have held office eleven years and I find to-day that the majority of people are demanding more in the way of expenditures of money—for all kinds of projects—and this means higher taxes than ever before.

"Of course the general public pays too much attention to its executive branch of Government, and does not select its legislative branch with the same degree of knowledge. I have always believed that, if there were any difference at all, the legislative branch of our Government is far more important than our executive branch.

"Too many men are elected to office for the money they make out of it; instead of realizing that the honor attached to the office and honesty are far more important than the few dollars they make out of the office."

The same view is exprest by Mayor Frederick C. Breidenbach of Newark, New Jersey, who complains that "your American citizen is notoriously indifferent to the affairs of his Government, whether local or national." "I am in favor of Congress cleaning house since it has started, and the people will not be satisfied with anything short of full and complete investigation and report without any whitewash," writes Mayor Walter A. Sims of Atlanta, who thinks that "this will probably be of more benefit to the general public at this time than the enactment of so many unnecessary laws." "I think Congress is exercising its limited qualifications," writes Mayor Fred Kohler of Cleveland.

William Jennings Bryan, whose views on public matters have long been of interest to a large number of our people, expresses his confidence in Congress in the following terms:

"I am willing to trust the Senators and Members to decide how far they should go in the matter of investigations. The average citizen is not as well informed as the Senators and Members as to the need of investigations.

"It must be remembered, too, that some of the papers are so closely connected with big business and the methods that are being investigated that they are not entirely impartial when they call a halt. There are some papers, especially those that received considerable sums from the oil interests, that would have opposed any investigation.

"It can hardly be said that the investigations were unnecessary, when one ex-Cabinet officer has found it necessary to avail himself of the excuse that his answers

Paint

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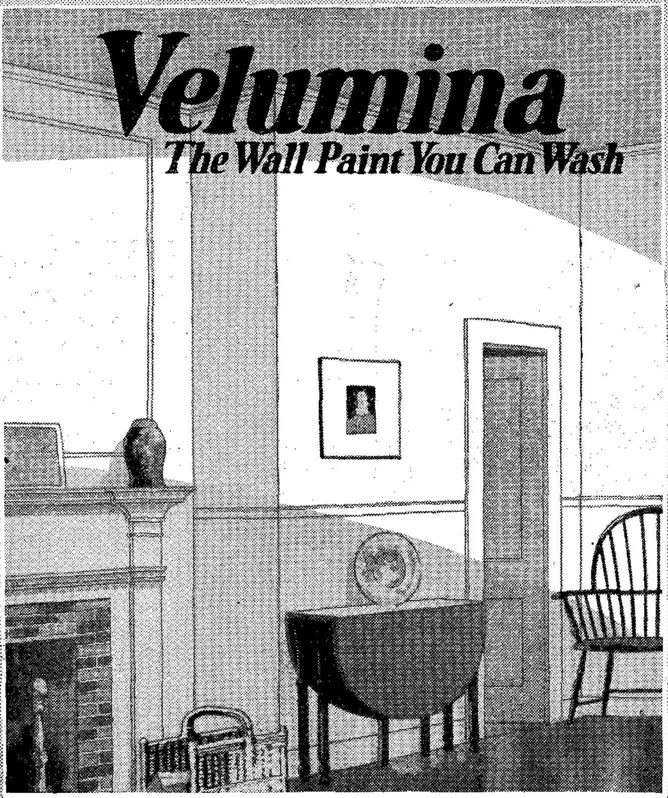

Velumina-painted walls in velvet-soft colors can be washed with soap and water

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LEADING AMERICANS ATTACK AND DEFEND CONGRESS—*Continued*

might incriminate him, and two Cabinet officers have been forced out of the Cabinet by the disclosures.

"What important measure has failed of consideration that would have been considered had there been no investigations? And what greater work has Congress before it than the cleansing of the Government of dishonesty, graft and corruption? If the investigations result in purging our campaigns of the poisonous influence of big campaign contributions, the time will not have been wasted. There is no more imperative work than the bringing of the Government back to its old foundations, where officials, from President down, will be indebted to the whole population rather than to predatory interests.

"The disclosures of Congress have already been so important that I am willing to trust the Senate and House to decide how much farther the probe should be carried."

Those spokesmen for the new body of women voters who answered our inquiries mingle praise and blame in their comment. Thus Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt deplores the fact that the Senate investigations "have not been free from partizanship," but she adds:

"There has been enough of undeniable fact revealed, however, to pay for the time the investigations have taken, for it should be remembered that the Executive Department of the Government is not directly responsible to the people as is Congress; that is, the people have no opportunity of recalling any member of a department, and until members of the Cabinet are made members of Congress, and thus a method is provided for asking questions and getting reports directly from the Cabinet, there is no other way in which any misdoings in those departments can be discovered except by Congressional investigation."

"I approve of the action of Congress in investigating the oil scandal and the other scandals," but "I regret its passage of the immigration bill and its exclusion of the Japanese," writes Alice Stone Blackwell. And from Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, we receive the following letter:

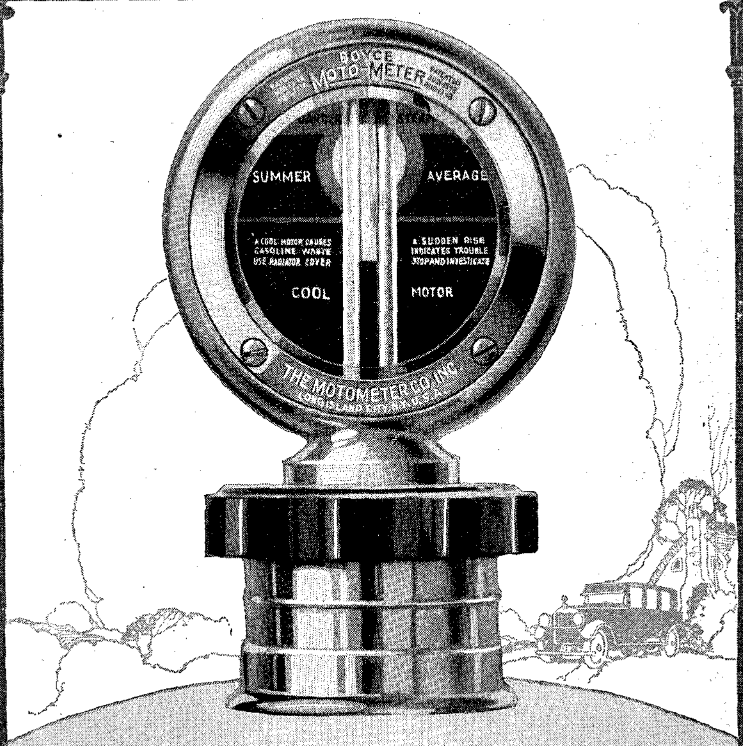
"I think most of us share in the feeling that Congress has been proving itself a very futile thing, prolonging disputes and recriminations beyond public patience and ignoring matters in which the public has a vital interest. But I believe the remedy lies not in a less representative legislative body but in a more representative one, one which shall regard its constituents first as Americans and only secondly as the particular small group, geographical or business or farmer or special interest, which was answerable for seating the particular legislator. And perhaps we shall get real representation only when we want it enough to see that we play our part in those preliminary political stages where candidates get their starts in caucus and precinct; and then voting—more than 10 or 20 or 30 per cent. of us. Representative government is not a failure, but the lack of representative government is our failure."

"The trouble is not so much with Congress as with the people of the United States," writes Mrs. Corrine Roosevelt Robinson. In emphasis of this point, she goes on to say:

> "Neither Democracy nor Christianity would fail if all citizens and Christians would do their comparatively small share in making themselves felt. In 1916, I returned from the Republican Presidential Convention and said to my brother Theodore Roosevelt that the wishes of the people had been overruled, that they had really wanted him as Presidential nominee. He smiled humorously and answered, 'If they wanted me enough, they could have had me!'—If the people of our great country will really take their part in the functioning of one great Democracy, they can elect a Congress that will represent their desires."

Miss Elisabeth Marbury has no misgivings about the fate of representative government, which she thinks is "more vital to-day than ever in the history of the world." Since the Armistice, she reminds us, "twelve crowned heads have been dethroned, yet republics are in an ever-growing demand." From Mabel Walker Willebrandt, the Assistant Attorney-General who has played so active a part in the fight to make Pennsylvania dry, comes the following letter:

> "There is nothing wrong with investigations. It is much more wholesome not to have the representative and executive departments of the Government form a 'closed corporation' so as to suppress all criticism, than it is even to endure some of the abuses that are committed in the name of a 'hunt for truth.'
>
> "The Senator, who in an orderly manner would wade into an investigation of the administration of the Government and develop facts from the best evidence obtainable by some kind of logical and orderly presentation, whether he were a Democrat or Republican, and whether ultimately his motives were political or not, would be, in my opinion, rendering a distinct public service.
>
> "I believe that would be true even tho such investigation would hold up as important things as tax-reduction, because, in the long run, the people of this country are more interested in and derive a greater protection from the maintenance of integrity in public office than in reduction of expenses, important and urgent as the latter may be.
>
> "But the crime that Congress is committing now is in the methods pursued in some of these investigations whereby the people are left more and more confused as to the real facts. Half of a witness's story will be heard one day and weeks intervene before the thread of it is taken up again. Injudicial, partizan, and disgusting comments upon the evidence are indulged in by members of the committee while apparently sitting in a semi-judicial capacity.
>
> "The various men who have undertaken these probes owe it to an expectant people to develop the facts in an orderly manner instead of making the hearings into a rubbish heap of rumor piled into the press in disjointed and unconnected order. The rising popular disapproval of Congress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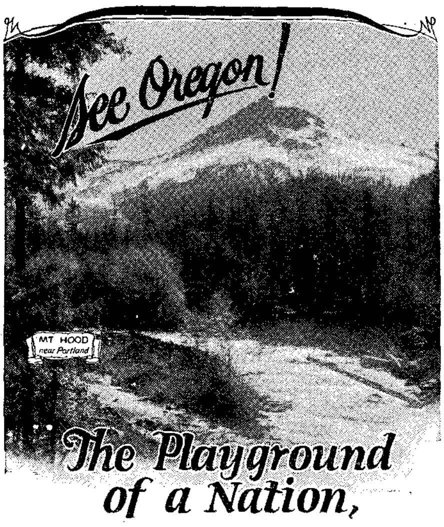

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LEADING AMERICANS ATTACK AND DEFEND CONGRESS—*Continued*

results because the American people, inherently sincere, resent such methods. Investigations are often breaking up into disorderly political jargonings between committee members, and the impatient public, which honestly wants the truth, is not getting it, nor from the confused jumble of testimony is it getting a fair opportunity to form conscientious judgments."

Among the spokesmen for labor, as already noted, the champions of Congress far outnumber its detractors. Pres. John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, it is true, expresses impatience with the zeal of Congress for destructive rather than constructive activities, accuses it of having "lost its sense of proportion and its appreciation of true values," and expresses the suspicion that its manifold investigations "are motivated by hope of political profit." "Public dissection of the body politic may be highly engaging to the learned participants in the post-mortem, but offers no hope for the future upon the part of those who pay the costs of the clinic," he writes. Pres. Thomas F. McMahon, of the United Textile Workers of America, also complains that many Congressmen are more intent on the advancement of their own political fortunes than on serving the interests of their constituents; and Pres. Charles E. Howard of the International Typographical Union gives expression to the following pessimistic views:

> "America is facing one of the gravest political crises in all its history. The present situation may easily develop into the most severe test popular government in this country has known. During recent years citizens of all classes in increasing numbers have lost faith in Congress. Failure to even seriously attempt to deal with the nation's problem as a result of the war has largely been responsible. More recent disclosures indicating corruption in high places have served to accentuate the evils of centralized wealth. The subordination of all other considerations to money-making and the corrupting influence of immoral money-makers constitute a potential menace to democracy. In the eyes of the country Congress stands condemned because of a mentally slothful, blindly reactionary leadership."

But in the main labor leaders seem to agree with Pres. E. J. Manion of the Railroad Telegraphers that "if this Government breaks down it will not be because of Congress." "In the last analysis," writes Mr. Manion, "Congress is the only weapon of defense that the people have against the dangerous forces that are seeking to gain control of our Government." Without Congress, he asks, "where would the people have found protection against the machinations of the plunderers now being exposed?" James W. Kline, President of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop

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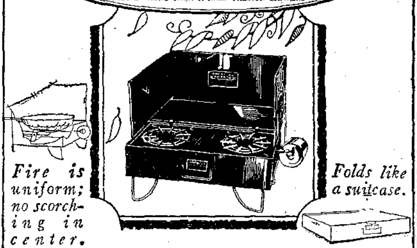
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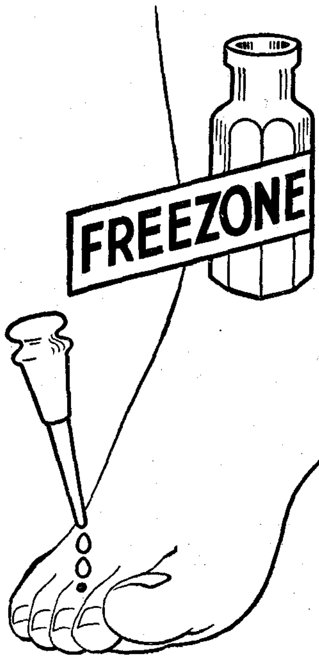

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Forgers and Helpers, writes in similar vein, as follows:

"The forces that are at work in this shameful tragedy of undermining honest and stable government, are not the honest producers of wealth, but it's the powerful combinations that disregard the will of the masses where they have the political power to do so.

"For years, these large corporations have assumed a menacing attitude, politically as well as industrially, as they grew stronger. Unheeding the storm-cloud that has been gathering, it finally breaks upon them, and we find dishonesty and graft right in the President's Cabinet.

"The humiliating part of it is, that it has reached so high up. The question is being asked—and naturally—has representative government broken down? It is breaking down, as sure as fate.

"We should have a thorough house-cleaning. Congress can not be accused of doing nothing if they can eliminate from the Council Chambers of our nation the sinister influences that now prevail. The Department of Justice, according to testimony, has been the hiding-place for law-breakers of the worst type. If that be true, when the Attorney-General placed that injunction upon the railroad strikers in 1922, he should have been in the penitentiary himself. Yes, it would be a crime to smother these investigations before the people are satisfied. We want to see the railroads investigated also. Never mind the shouting of the newspapers who are protecting those who have betrayed us."

"Congress has done its very best under adverse circumstances," writes Pres. F. H. Fljozdal of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, who goes on to say:

"I am sorry to say that I can not say the same "about the Executive Branch of our Government, and this phase of the question is a rather serious one. I believe that it would be better if the Cabinet members of our Government had to be chosen from the members of Congress, or at least that they must have the indorsement of an electoral constituency, similar to what is done in Great Britain."

From Capt. Roscoe H. Johnson, International President of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, comes the following breezily optimistic communication:

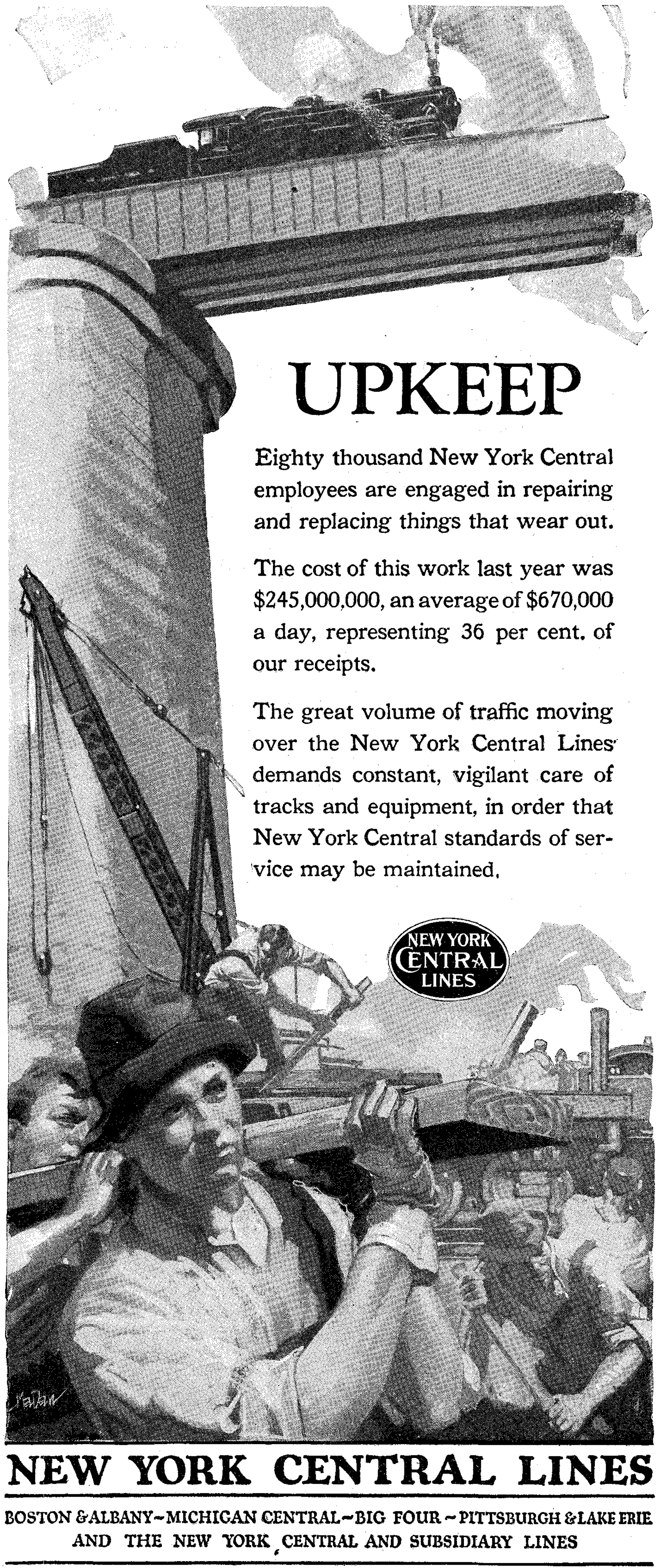
"Congress breaking down? Sure, from the view-point of Wall Street and its institutions which thrive on covered up rottenness.

"Representative government breaking down? Not a bit of it. Folks back home are simply cleaning house. Fundamental principles established in the blood of our forefathers are struggling for life—and will win out.

"In spite of itself, the present Congress is contributing a great constructive work for posterity. This era of investigations is furnishing more real education to the people than anything that has been ripped off in Washington since George himself ripped the pants off the Britishers.

"Old Man Legislation suffering? Well, maybe. Again it depends on the view-point. Ordinary folks hope he croaks—dies DEAD—along with Calculating Cal and his corps of Double Cross nurses."

Much of the criticism of Congress, thinks President Andrew Furuseth of the International Seamen's Union of America, is the



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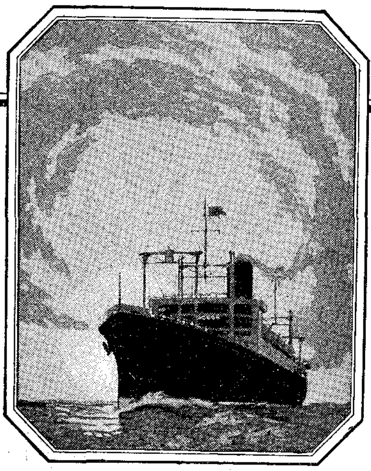

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result of a highly developed class consciousness in what is known as the employing class. To quote Mr. Furuseth's letter:

"If one be speaking with one of them, one is likely to hear criticisms of Congress, all of which seem very natural. If the one speaking be class-conscious, he naturally objects to the investigations and exposé of men whom he considers in his own class, and he protests and criticizes. If one is speaking with one of the so-called common people, one hears nothing about such complaints, one meets wonder, astonishment mixed with pleasure. The common man was actually beginning to think that the business man, as well as the Judge, had got into a class or a condition in which he conceived himself utterly unable to do anything that was wrong; in other words, that anything he might do would be right, and people felt that such was their opinion to a very large extent, and since very little was done about it, it began to be the feeling that there was little hope of purifying the atmosphere. Hence, the investigations are rather wondered at, but the people as a whole, unquestionably are pleased with them, if by people we mean the great masses. That the American people are sound at core, taken as a whole, there is no doubt, and they are pleased that Congress is trying to expose rogues in ruffles as well as rogues in rags.

"Investigations by Congress are nothing new; it is that the Senate is doing so much of it that it is comparatively new. No one needs to fear that Congress is breaking down or that representative government is breaking down. I desire to place it as my opinion that Congress is stronger today with the people than it has been for the last thirty years, and I think that this will be found to be a fact in November."

The present Congressional investigations, thinks Daniel J. Tobin, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, will strengthen rather than weaken our form of Government. "The great masses of people in the Middle West and Western cities with whom I come in contact day after day, believe that the investigations and the discussions on the investigations should continue until everything is properly cleaned up, if such can be done," writes Mr. Tobin. And from Pres. Samuel Gompers, head of the Federation, we receive the following letter:

"The very fact that the distressing and mortifying disclosures which have come through the work of various Congressional Investigating Committees have aroused indignation proves clearly that the American nation is not corrupt, and that they do not intend to permit representative government to be undermined. These disclosures also indicate that as citizens we have been more mindful of our rights than of our responsibilities and duties.

"Our political parties developed as voluntary extra-legal agencies while actually essential to the functioning of our Government. We have made progress in legalizing parties and in making political agencies responsible directly to the voters. There is more to be done in this direction—particularly in regulating contributions to

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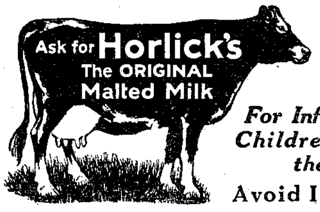

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parties—but more important than political forms and procedure is the sense of responsibility for performance of political duties on the part of voters and the development of agencies of information that will enable them to perform those duties intelligently and conscientiously.

"What we need primarily is to know definitely what things can be properly accomplished by political means, to elect as our political representatives men and women of ideals and consciences. We need agencies to furnish the facts that will enable voters to perform their duties intelligently. We need educational work that will enable each voter to know his duties and which will develop in each the will to conscientious performance."

In a subsequent letter to The Digest, President Gompers continues his comment on Congress, praising it for certain positive achievements in the interest of public welfare, and at the same time accusing it of "glaring and manifold sins of omission." In the coming elections, he predicts, "a number of members of the present Congress will be brought to a better understanding of their shortcomings." To quote his letter in full:

"It is my opinion that under the spur of what obviously was a rising vote of protest two years ago, and that under the spur of continuing expressions of that same protest manifested in many ways almost continuously since that time, the present Congress has performed some service to the country which the majority of its membership was no doubt disinclined to perform. On the other hand, the sins of omission are glaring and manifold.

"On the positive side we have the revelations laid before the public by senatorial investigations and, even tho these have been marred somewhat by a purely partizan effort, they have aroused the country to the necessity of protecting the public domain and of demanding higher morality and integrity in public office.

"We shall have also on the positive side, unless something unforeseen occurs in the immediate future, an immigration act considerably superior to the law which it will supersede. There has been, however, a wholly unnecessary delay in dealing with the proposed Child Labor amendment to the constitution, and there has been no appreciable progress made toward constructive railroad legislation. The method of dealing with the ex-service men has clearly been dictated largely by political expediency resulting in a measure only half satisfactory.

"It is not possible here to go into detail regarding a dozen great issues which have been totally ignored by this Congress, but at the proper time the American Federation of Labor will make known its views more elaborately. It is my opinion that in the coming elections a number of members of the present Congress will be brought to a better understanding of their shortcomings."

The Worst.—It—"What is the difference between a flea and an elephant?"

Self—"I don't know. What?"

It—"Why, an elephant can have fleas but a flea can't have elephants."—*Witt.*

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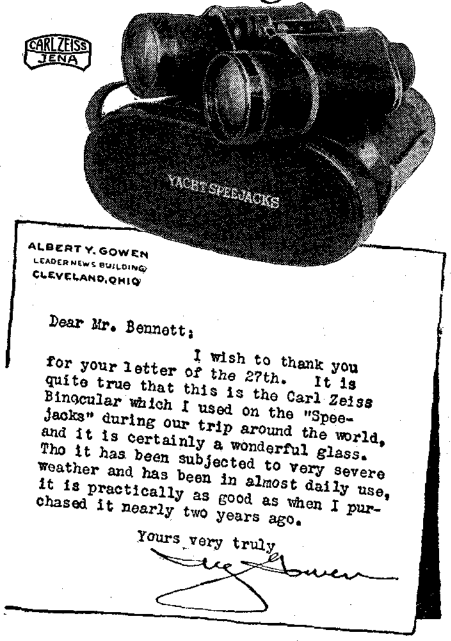
PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

GOVERNMENT EXPLORERS IN THE ALASKA OIL RESERVE

FROM swivel-chairs in Washington to the Arctic wilderness near Point Barrow, bound for five months of exploration in far-away "Naval-Reserve No. 4," a group of scientists and technical experts left Washington the other day under the leadership of Dr. Philip S. Smith, former Acting Director of the Geological Survey. A dozen men and 140 Eskimo dogs make up the party, and every man, reports the Washington *Star,* "was selected because of robust physique, technical ability, previous Arctic experience, and proved capacity to endure hardships of the Arctic." The present undertaking dwarfs all previous surveys in this region, continues the writer, with a single exception. Some twenty years ago, we are told:

> F. C. Shrader proceeded north from the Gulf of Alaska, in the Pacific Ocean, on the southern border of Alaska, following the southern drainage as far as he could up the John River, then portaging to the drainage in the other direction. He proceeded along the Anakatuvuk River, and came out in Harrison Bay, in the Arctic Ocean. By that trip he proceeded across the entire west side of Alaska from one ocean to the other.
>
> This journey is not made for adventure, but for geologic and topographic surveys, to obtain definite information about the presence or absence of great oil-fields in this distant region. All the details of equipment and personnel have been planned with great care by members of the geological survey, who have had long years of experience in Alaska.
>
> The provisions have been carefully chosen, but experience has shown that the most suitable food is that used by Alaskans themselves in their arduous journeys. Practically all of the provisions and much of the equipment have been obtained in Alaska.
>
> Only the canoes were carried into the country. They are of the Petersboro type and were built in Canada, according to specifications long ago adopted by the geological survey.
>
> In this northern region there is much coal, and probably, at least, some petroleum. Of other resources the extensive reindeer pastures are perhaps the most valuable. The wild reindeer or caribou are also sources of food, but the members of an exploration party can not afford to depend on game for food, altho they will gladly take such as comes their way. To rely on hunting is likely to retard progress and prevent the party from carrying out systematic plans for surveys. The explorer who has a definite task to perform can leave nothing to chance. If he does, his main purpose may be frustrated and he will have to return with only a picturesque account of wild adventure.
>
> Plans have been in contemplation since 1912 for the survey of this more northern region, but the work could not be undertaken earlier on account of lack of funds. It has long been known that this region might contain deposits of valuable minerals, but so many other areas afforded promise of more immediate results that

Around the world in the "Speejacks"



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CLEVELAND, OHIO

Dear Mr. Bennett;

I wish to thank you for your letter of the 27th. It is quite true that this is the Carl Zeiss Binocular which I used on the "Speejacks" during our trip around the world, and it is certainly a wonderful glass. Tho it has been subjected to very severe weather and has been in almost daily use, it is practically as good as when I purchased it nearly two years ago.

Yours very truly
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The glass used on the Speejacks is the same model used by Capt. Hartley of the S. S. Leviathan. He says, "Carl Zeiss glasses are the last word in binoculars for power, weight, and ease on the eyes."

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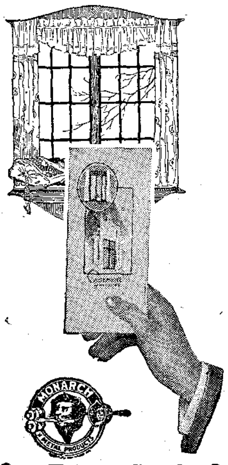

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this survey has been postponed from year to year.

When the naval reserve was created by Executive order February 27, 1923, plans were immediately formulated at the request of the Navy Department to undertake its geologic exploration. The first season's work resulted in the survey of more than 10,000 square miles, covering much of that part of the reserve that lies along the Arctic coast, and extends from twenty-five to seventy-five miles inland.

Discovery of deposits of coal and the examination of two large seeps of oil were conducted. A study of the physical conditions of the region, the best methods of travel, and surveying the immense territory and the general geology of the region, was made.

The results of the survey include considerable new knowledge of the geology and geography of a coastal belt about 100 to 150 miles wide and extending from Cape Beaufort to Cape Simpson. Several streams were traversed between Cape Beaufort and Wainwright Inlet, and a map was made of this entire strip of coast. Meade River and the west side of Deese Bay were traversed, connecting this large river for the first time to the coast and geodetic survey bench mark at Point Barrow.

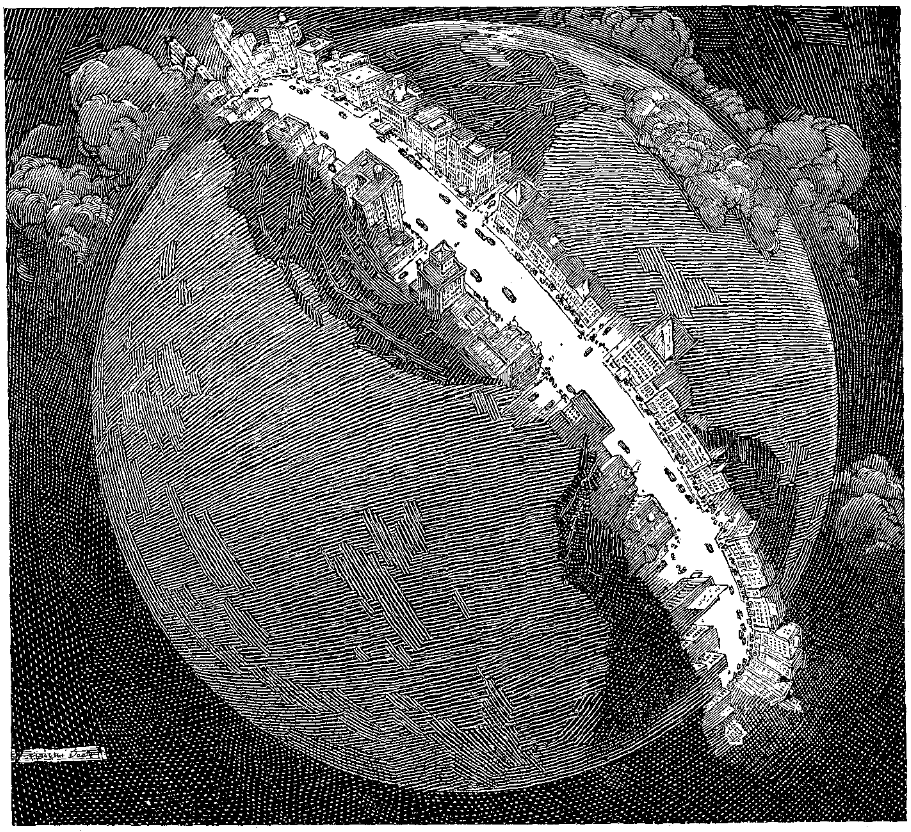
Two large seeps of oil were studied at Cape Simpson, and a topographic map made showing their position with respect to the coast.

Much coal was found in all of the region, but particularly to the westward near Cape Beaufort, where numerous seams of workable thickness were examined and measured.

This year's expedition will enter the region from the South. The inland part of the reserve can be reached only by a winter journey, and this expedition is therefore now on its way.

From Tanana, Dr. Smith and his party will travel seven or eight hundred miles by dog-sled northward to the Koyukuk River, which rises in the high, rugged mountains that form the southern border of the naval reserve. From this point, continues the writer:

> The party will be in the very heart of the wilderness, and the men must rely absolutely on their own resources.
>
> Just as "what lies over the Alps" spurred on Hannibal's followers in their expedition toward Rome, so arrival at this Arctic mountain system, a series of high ranges that stretch athwart northern Alaska, will be a goad to the spirit of exploration that has induced these men, through devotion to science and to human welfare, to turn their backs on civilization and be utterly cut off from any communication with human kind for several months.
>
> South of these ranges lie the drainage basins of the great Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers, where vegetation is abundant and there are tillable and pasture lands, so that the country is assured of settlement by white men. The winters are cold, but not so severe as to forbid habitation, and the growing season of 70 to 100 days permits many food crops to ripen.
>
> From this point forward for seven hundred miles, in a region where no brush even as large as a lead pencil can be found, and in the absence of discoveries of coal or oil, the expedition will have to use kerosene for cooking food. The commissariat, it is expected, will be helped out by such game as moose, mountain sheep, caribou and



Broadway around the world

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Compare these huge turbines with the tiny lamp used by surgeons to examine the inside of an ear, and you will realize the variety of G-E products. Between these extremes are lamps, motors, generators, switch-boards and other equipment—all tools by which electricity works for you.

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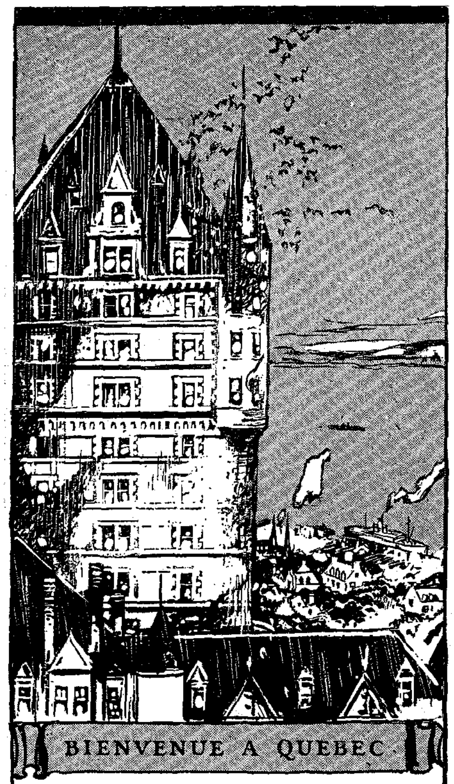

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

ptarmigan. Fish from the rivers and the plentiful small black bears of Northern Alaska will also contribute materially, especially in providing for the hungry dogs, for which, in addition, at least two tons of salmon must be transported.

While at the headquarters under the Alaskan mountains the vital task of the expedition will be the discovering and crossing of a pass through the Endicott Mountains to reach the drainage basin of the Colville River, which flows into the Arctic Ocean.

This region may well be described as a polar desert, for it is semi-arid, having less than ten inches of annual precipitation. As none of the snow melts until the summer thaw, however, Dr. Smith expects to find enough for sledding.

Most people gain their conception of polar exploration from the well-known photographs of Arctic expeditions crossing the ice-pack, with its irregular, hummocky surface, but most of the land in the Arctic region is relatively smooth.

The country north of the Arctic mountains is the only truly polar part of the United States, comprising less than 20 per cent. of total area of Alaska.

In polar Alaska there are less than forty days in the year without killing frost, all timber is absent, and such vegetation as can grow is stunted. In sheltered places back from the coast the daring invader may find low willows, but in the region to be surveyed not even these are available for fuel or to provide shelter. The expedition will have to carry the frames for Eskimo huts as part of its impedimenta.

The party expects to reach Colville River in April. It will then have about two months more of good sledding to explore the south end of the petroleum reserve.

Part of the supplies transported will consist of four specially constructed light Petersboro canoes, nested together and built onto a special sled. At some tributary of the Colville from the west two of the canoes will be cached along with enough supplies to last four men three months. The expedition will then push along to the west, probably following the northern front of the mountain range, in an attempt to find a pass over it into the drainage basin of Meade River, the lower 120 miles of which were ascended and mapped by a geological survey party in 1923.

Probably by this time the summer will be near at hand, the snow will begin to disappear and sledding will be no longer possible. One party of four men will then return to the cache on the headwater stream of the Colville, while the other will remain on the tributary of the Meade, each awaiting the break-up of the streams, after which the rest of the journey will be made by canoe.

Before the June thaw comes the dogs and sleds will take the back trail to their starting-point, and with them will go all the men but the eight or ten who form the two exploration parties. When the rivers thaw these parties will launch their canoes and trace the unknown course of two of the largest rivers to the Polar Sea. As they proceed down-stream the explorers will map these rivers and the surrounding country, obtaining all available information regarding the geology and possibility of the occurrence of oil in the areas explored.

The Colville River party expects that

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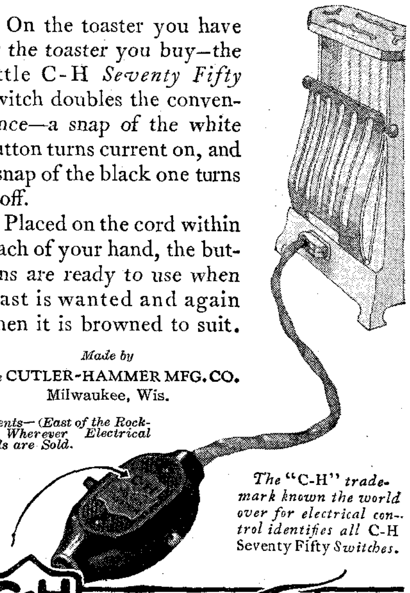

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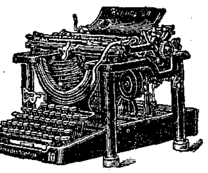

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after traversing some hundreds of miles of that river it will make a portage across country (probably about twenty-five miles) to the Chipp or Ikpikpung River.

The summer's task will be to explore these rivers a distance of 100 miles to 200 miles to Dease Inlet, a bay at least twenty-five miles long, that lies about twenty-five miles east of Point Barrow. It is expected that this will be completed early in September.

When the two parties reach Dease Inlet the reconnoissance survey of the region will have been practically completed, and the parties will then proceed in their canoes along the Arctic coast to Point Barrow, there to be picked up by the first boat, which will probably be a whaler or trader, and taken to Nome, from which regular lines of boats run to Seattle.

Dr. Smith's most difficult task is to transport some five tons of supplies and the four canoes from the government railroad in Alaska to and across the Yukon-Arctic divide, a distance of some five hundred miles.

This long journey to the field of operations is the most difficult part of the explorer's work. Their freight is dragged by ninety dogs. As each dog eats two pounds of dried salmon a day, the supplying of dog-food is not the least of their tasks. The necessary kerosene supply also is a serious transportation problem. In addition to the dogs of the freight-team, fifty more will be used for the technical party.

The difficulties of transporting supplies such long distances necessitate the limiting of the party to the smallest number of men who can make the topographic and geologic surveys of the area to be explored.

Altho the expedition will undoubtedly experience cold snaps when the mercury will stand at perhaps 30 to 40 below zero, the members consider the backbone of the winter is broken and each day will bring the men that much nearer to the "good old summer time," with its swarms of mosquitoes and gnats.

In fact, the summer has drawbacks no less difficult than those of the winter. After the snow has gone, traveling over the swamps and marshes is a slow, laborious task that consumes both time and brawn, so that here, as in the rest of Alaska, traveling during the winter with dog-sleds and snowshoes is the most practicable method of crossing the country. The rigors of the cold are less of a drawback to men properly equipped than the killing mud and swamps that are encountered after the snow has gone.

Well, What Is It?—In the motion-picture "Robin Hood," Lady Marian desires to send a message to the Earl of Huntington and chooses Little John to act as her messenger. She presents John with a scroll which is protected by what seems to be a black case or tube.

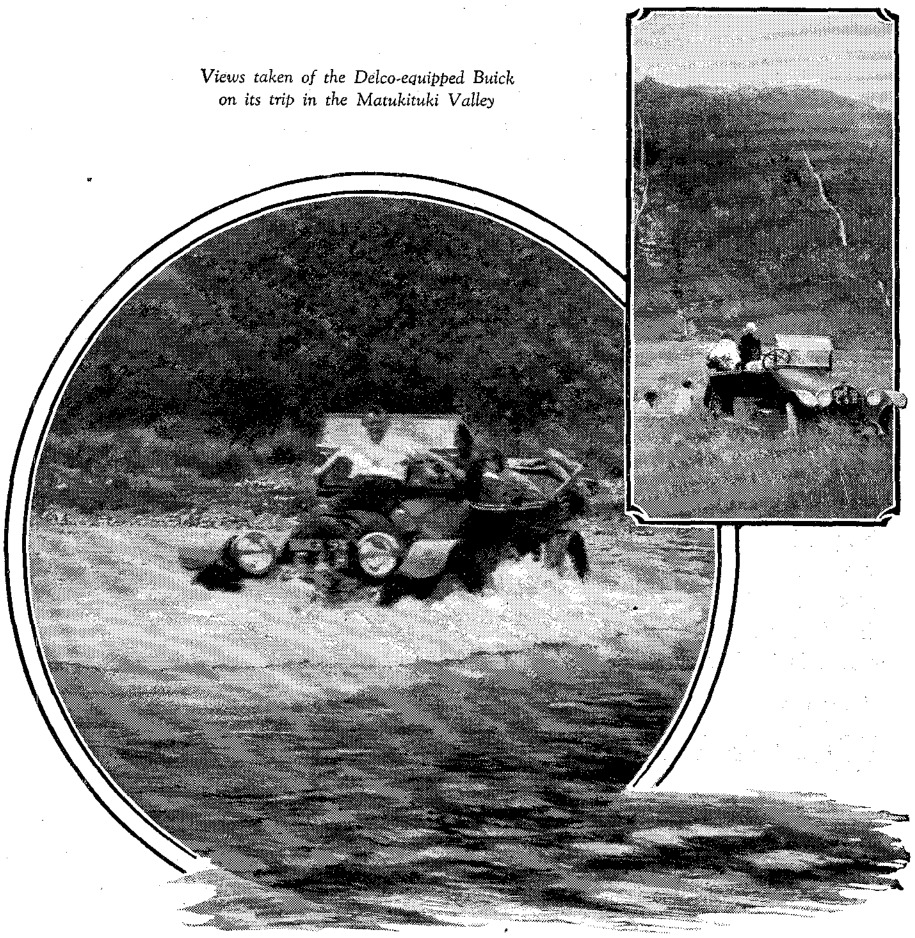
As he handed it over, a small boy in the audience asked his mother what it was.

"That's a flashlight," she answered in a loud voice.

"Don't show your ignorance, Mary," said her husband. "They didn't have flashlights in those days. That's a thermos bottle."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Almost a Miracle.—"So your daughter's married, I hear. I expect you found it very hard to part with her."

"Hard! I should think so. Between you and me, my boy, I began to think it was impossible!"—*Alnwick Guardian.*



Views taken of the Delco-equipped Buick on its trip in the Matukituki Valley

Into the interior of New Zealand

The performance of a Delco-equipped Buick in far away New Zealand provides another of the innumerable examples which demonstrate the remarkable stamina and reliability of Delco Starting, Lighting and Ignition.

Niger Hut in the Matukituki Valley, New Zealand, affords a view of scenic grandeur that knows few parallels. It is, however, exceedingly difficult of access. Mr. G. Clark of Dunedin, New Zealand, recently accomplished this trip in a Delco-equipped Buick—a noteworthy feat, as only five cars have ever reached this spot unaided.

His car was forced to plough through mile after mile of soft, yielding, treacherous earth. It was called upon to slide down and climb up steep clay banks of streams which had to be forded. Its path lay along soft, muddy river beds and through deep water.

It had to traverse a great peat bog where every foot of going was fraught with hardship and danger. It traveled through tall grass, over ground everywhere pitted with rabbit burrows. But it accomplished the trip without mishap.

Few owners, however, make such an extensive demand upon the electrical equipment of their car. Yet owners of Delco-equipped cars have the satisfaction of knowing that this safety factor of certainty is always present. It is easy to see why the majority of makers of quality cars prefer Delco—the world's foremost starting, lighting and ignition system.

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INVESTMENTS-AND-FINANCE

MR. HEARST GOES TO WALL STREET

PUBLIC OFFERINGS of the securities of newspaper corporations are familiar enough to investors in England. In fact, the offering which brought out the largest public subscription on record is said to have been the one recently made in England by Lord Rothermere, the newspaper publisher. Perhaps it was Lord Rothermere's success in this line, perhaps it was his visit to this country, a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* suggests, that led William Randolph Hearst to make a public offering of securities to the investing public. In banking quarters, we read in the New York *Herald Tribune*, the flotation of the Hearst $10,000,000 bond issue has created unusual interest both because of its novel character, "and because of the attitude that Mr. Hearst has maintained toward Wall Street." Financial opinion is further summed up:

> There was much discussion of the basis for newspaper financing through a public offering of funded obligations, the chief security for a mortgage bond issue being envisaged as the real estate owned. The point was made in this connection that, as in other professions, personality and good-will, the latter capable of capitalization, but not of serving as the basis of a lien, counted more heavily than in industrial and business enterprises.
>
> The bond issue was regarded as a probable forerunner of a public stock offering, tho no confirmation of this possibility was obtainable in the financial district. It may be, bankers said, that Mr. Hearst, having developed a large chain of newspapers, is working toward the goal of customer ownership. A precedent for this was found in the sale of capital securities in London by Lord Rothermere, whose newspaper properties have to an extent been built up along the lines adopted by Mr. Hearst.

The Hearst bond issue "marks the way, blazes the trail for others," remarks Richard Spillane in Mr. Hearst's New York *American:* "it is inevitable that the great publishing concerns of America will do more and more of public financing." Mr. Hearst led up to his bond flotation by organizing the Hearst Publications, Inc., a holding company, holding the stock of the subsidiary companies publishing the magazines, *Good Housekeeping*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Harper's Bazar*, *Motor*, and *Motor Boating*, and Mr. Hearst's California newspapers, which are: the San Francisco *Examiner*, San Francisco *Call and Post*, the Los Angeles *Examiner*, Los Angeles *Herald*, and Oakland *Post-Enquirer*. Bonds to the amount of $12,000,000 were offered at par, paying 6½ per cent. interest. The value of the property owned by the Hearst Publications, Inc. is set down in the loan advertisements as in excess of $40,000,000, and besides this, the principal and interest of the loan are guaranteed personally by Mr. Hearst. Besides the bond issue, the new corporation will have a capital stock of $15,000,000 and there are hints in some of the Hearst papers of a possible future offering of stock. The articles of incorporation give the new Hearst corporation very wide powers, enabling it to engage in practically every kind of business.

Mr. Hearst's newly formed company owns only a small part of the Hearst journalistic enterprises. The newspapers named above now have a circulation of 627,000; that of the magazines is 2,575,000. We read in the Boston *News Bureau* that:

> The complete list of Hearst newspapers, in addition to those included in Hearst Publications, Inc., follows: New York *American*, New York *Evening Journal*, Chicago *Herald and Examiner*, Chicago *Evening American*, Milwaukee *Telegram*, Milwaukee *Wisconsin News*, Detroit *Times*, Rochester *Evening Journal*, Rochester *Sunday American*, Syracuse *Evening Telegram*, Syracuse *Sunday American*, Boston *Sunday Advertiser*, Boston *American*, Baltimore *News*, Baltimore *American*, Washington *Herald*, Washington *Times*, Atlanta *Georgian*, Atlanta *Sunday American*, Fort Worth *Record*, Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, and Albany *Times-Union*. The gross business of the Hearst organizations for 1923 amounted to $123,000,000. Combined circulation of all publications is 9,000,000.

FIRST FRUITS OF THE DAWES PLAN

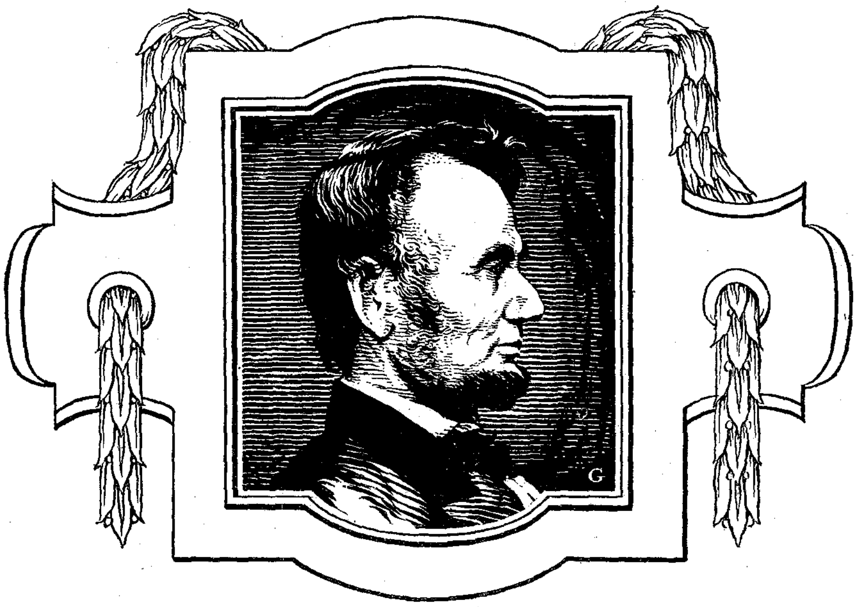
"LIKE OFFERING ONE SMALL PEANUT to a starving elephant," is Arthur Brisbane's cynical characterization of the $5,000,000 credit which American bankers have arranged to extend to Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's Gold Rediscount Bank in Germany. But New York financial writers are inclined to consider it extremely important in that it seems to imply almost complete confidence on the part of American financiers that the Dawes plan will be approved and put into effect. Dr. Schacht's bank must not be confused with the bank which is to be established under the Dawes plan. His bank was recently organized for the purpose of buying from German banks or bankers German trade bills issued in sterling or dollars. The American banks, including Chicago and New York and Boston institutions, as well as practically all the large New York banks, headed by the International Acceptance Bank, have arranged to extend Dr. Schacht's institution credit of an indefinite amount, and the $5,000,000 recently advanced is simply an initial payment. New York financial writers point out that this is the first credit given to Germany since the $6,000,000 wheat credit of two years ago. It is thought that the transaction will help American trade by facilitating international commerce on a dollar basis, and also that some of the enormous stock of gold of this country will be put to good use. In a statement given to the press by the International Acceptance Bank attention is called to the fact that the foremost aim of the Schacht bank is to maintain a stable level of exchanges, "and to facilitate a stabilization of the Reichsmark until the final comprehensive plan envisaged by the Dawes Committee can be carried out"; it will also enable Germany to husband her gold holdings. As far as America is concerned, we are told, "the transaction tends to protect the position of the dollar in the world markets, which might have been materially affected if the field had been entirely surrendered to the pound sterling."

Wall Street, we read in a New York dispatch to the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, "was inclined to accept the credit as the most definite sign yet offered that the Dawes report would be carried out." And—

> In this connection, special emphasis was placed upon the consideration that the American banking syndicate has exacted no security for the credit other than that provided by the names attaching to the trade bills which it will rediscount. These will be four in number, comprising the drawer and drawee, a German bank and the Schacht gold bank.
>
> Since the collapse of the old Reichsmark, it has been an almost invariable procedure for American banking institutions to require dollar-for-dollar security for such small credits as have been granted in the process of financing trade. The credit to the Schacht bank marks the first definite break from this precedent, altho there are other signs that the old credit relationships are in process of restoration as a result of the new situation created by the Dawes plan.
>
> The Bank of England has subscribed half of the £10,000,000 capital of the Schacht bank, and credits similar to that arranged here have been granted by British bankers. The bank, it is expected, will ultimately be absorbed by the Dawes central bank, meanwhile bridging the gap between the time when that institution becomes operative and the time when the usefulness of the rentenbank has been exhausted.
>
> The dollar credit is understood to be in line with the course of action favored by the Administration, as indicated in President Coolidge's address here.

The floating of this loan, taken together with a similar subscription by British bankers, is expected, we read on the financial page of the New York *Evening Post*, to "save the rentenmark, the new German currency basis, which already had given signs of following the course of the old Reichsmark," and also to

ABRAHAM LINCOLN said, "Teach Economy. That is one of the first and highest virtues. It begins with saving money." But, after money is saved, it should be safely and profitably invested for income. There is where the service of a resourceful and competent investment house can be of value.



To Build Wealth and *Keep* It

Have a Sound Investing Policy and *Stick* to It

TO WIN in the battle for financial independence, the average man must have a fixed and sound investing policy. And from it he should never let himself be diverted. He will make no mistake by strictly limiting his investments to high-grade bonds. That will make it easy for him to disregard luring promises of quick profits in speculative securities, which so often end in disaster. It is a simple matter to build up an assured and substantial income over the period of one's working years if these few simple rules are observed:

¶ *Buy only high-grade bonds.* ¶ *Diversify your holdings.*
¶ *Reinvest* ALL *your bond interest.* ¶ *Have the holdings reviewed once a year.*
¶ *Deal with an old bond house, well known for the quality of its bonds and the size of its business.*
¶ *Have complete faith in the house.* ¶ *Give it your confidence.*
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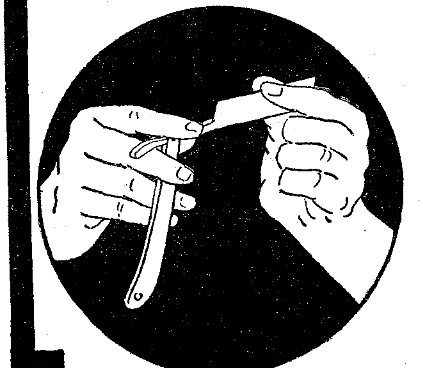


INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

stimulate trade between this country and Germany. A writer in *The Wall Street Journal* thinks that this transaction is probably "the beginning of more extensive methods of financing German trade." He also points out that "altho the present credit is limited to $5,000,000 for ninety days, it is figured that in the process of turnover the aggregate credit involved, from producer to consumer, may be four to eight times as much as the original bank of credit." And he predicts that "after the ninety days have expired larger credits will be established. By that time, it is expected, the Dawes plan will be in more definite working shape, leading to further confidence." We are told that:

> German industry has been brought to a fairly good shape of efficiency, and it is believed foreign bankers, principally Americans, will be disposed to extend longer credits in the shape of preferred stock, offering a fair participation in profits. Following a successful introduction of the Dawes plan and a German Government loan it is expected there will be many offerings of German industrial securities in this market. This kind of credit will greatly assist in expanding Germany's trade and commerce, building up individual profits, which in turn may be taxed for reparations purposes.

These credits for the Schacht Bank are a good thing for Germany, says the New York *Journal of Commerce* editorially, because they help put the financing of foreign trade requirements "upon a stable basis completely dissociated from the internal currencies." "Then if internal needs and internal credit demands bring about a fresh period of domestic inflation before the deliberations over the Dawes proposals are ended foreign trade financing will at least be undisturbed. With the Schacht Bank functioning on a gold basis, handling only bills drawn in pounds or dollars, with liberal facilities for rediscounting these bills abroad, foreign trade financing is divorced from domestic currency perils." While it is a good thing for Germany to set the new gold bank promptly at work, *The Journal of Commerce* adds that from the English and American standpoint there are serious questions "as to the expediency of anticipating settlements that are in a state of flux":

> It is doubtful whether provisional foreign aid in the maintenance of exchange stability ought to precede decisions regarding reparations demands which are antecedent to and necessarily determine the amount of foreign financial assistance which Germany must eventually have. Since English and American investors will have to be relied upon to supply the capital needs of Germany it seems a dubious proceeding to anticipate those needs by making immediate advances, which are only a fractional part of the amount that will be ultimately required.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 23.—Thirteen passengers and six members of the train crews are killed in a collision between the Zurich and Milan express trains near Bellinzona, Switzerland. Among the killed was Dr. Karl Helfferich, successively Minister of the Interior, Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Finance in the Kaiser's Government, and more recently leader of the German Nationalist party.

The British Empire exhibition of arts, trades and sciences of the Empire is opened at Wembley, England.

April 24.—Two American sailors have been killed in the factional fighting in Honduras, according to a message received at San Salvador.

April 26.—A proclamation issued by the Communists' Internationale in Moscow urges the workers throughout the world to celebrate May day fittingly and to determine upon support of "the revolutionary program against the capitalistic governments."

April 27.—Chancellor Marx pleads for a reconciliation of the nations and the cooperation of all peoples for the reconstruction of Europe in an address at Duesseldorf. His is the first visit of a German Minister permitted by the French into the occupied territory since the beginning of the occupation.

The number of unemployed in unoccupied Germany has dropt from 1,532,000 to 712,000, according to official figures published in Berlin.

April 28.—Prime Minister MacDonald announces his approval of President Coolidge's proposal for a disarmament convention and says of the experts' report on Germany that it is an opportunity, which, if allowed to pass, "will be one of the most God-sent opportunities ever neglected and lost."

April 29.—In presenting the Government's budget, which provides for a large reduction in food taxes, Chancellor Snowden reveals that the British national debt has been reduced since 1919 by more than £650,000,000. The country's debt is now just over £7,500,000,000. The budget for this year estimates government expenditures at £790,025,000 and the revenue at £838,000,000.

DOMESTIC

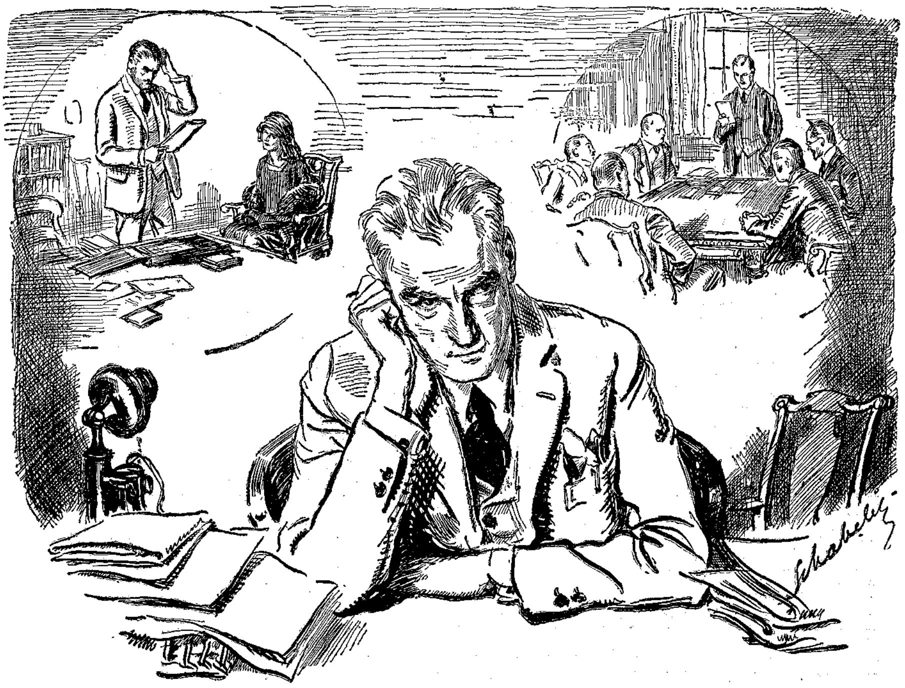
April 23.—The bonus bill granting twenty-year insurance policies to the veterans of the World War is passed by the Senate by a vote of 67 to 17. The bill is practically the same as it came from the House.

Representative Fairfield, chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, introduces a bill providing for a republican government in the Philippine Islands, to be known as the Commonwealth of the Philippines, which shall be under the complete control of the United States for thirty years, at the end of which time the Filipinos would be authorized to determine whether the Commonwealth should be continued or complete independence be procured.

General Pershing announces that he would not accept the nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

April 25.—Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall twenty-two years, dies suddenly at his home in New York in his sixty-fifth year.

The American Debt Commission completes a settlement for funding the



He Pictured Handley as Executor

SEDGWICK meant to name his friend Handley executor. He sat down one afternoon to make some notes for his attorney, in drawing a new will. Suddenly he began to look at his possessions as though Handley were acting as his executor, and had to get income for his family out of what he would leave them.

"My business earns so much a year, while I'm here to run it," he reflected. "Could Handley run it as well? Would it yield more income if sold, and the proceeds invested? I never thought of it before, but that's certainly a question calling for more judgment than Handley has. I doubt whether I could decide it myself without expert counsel."

Sedgwick owns only one piece of real estate—his suburban home.

"Suppose I were settling my own affairs twenty years from now, with the kiddies grown and married. Would it be best for my wife to rent this big house? Or sell it? Or hold for increase in value? That decision would also call for first-class business judgment, and competent advice from others."

The same with his life insurance and investments—they involved problems of income, shifting values, sale, reinvestment. Sedgwick saw that naming a friend to act was not properly providing for his family.

"Why, this is a job for experts," he exclaimed. The outcome was, that Sedgwick arranged his affairs, looking at them as though he were charged with closing them up. He increased his life insurance. He budgeted his business and family expenditures to divert more income to investments.

And finally he named a trust company, because it brings to such problems the business judgment and expert counsel of many minds, with experience in many fields.

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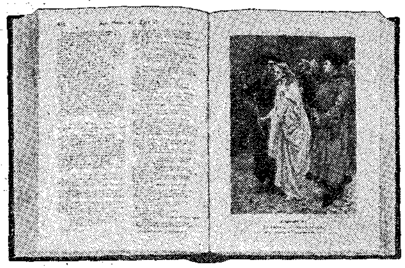

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Hungarian debt to the United States, and President Coolidge forwards it to the Senate for ratification. The agreement provides for repayment of the $1,939,753, principal and interest, over a sixty-two-year period, and a cash payment of $735.

San Salvador, Guatamela and Nicaragua accept an invitation from the United States to participate in a conference at Amapala, Honduras, to mediate between the warring factions in that country.

The Federal Government collected $2,146,803,265 in internal taxes in the first three-quarters of the present fiscal year, an increase of $226,709,192 over the nine months ending March 15 last year.

April 26.—Representative Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, former Senator, a member of the Debt Commission and an authority on finance and international affairs, is selected to make the keynote speech at the Republican National Convention at Cleveland.

A resolution permitting an amendment to the Constitution to regulate child labor is passed by the House by a vote of 297 to 69.

The Senate adopts a resolution directing the arrest of Mal S. Daugherty, brother of the former Attorney-General, on a charge of being in contempt of the Senate for refusing to answer two subpenas directing his appearance before the special committee investigating the Department of Justice.

April 27.—The National Committee on American-Japanese Relations suggests to members of the Senate for settlement of the difficulty over the Japanese exclusion section of the immigration bill that Congress regulate Japanese exclusion by the general immigration law, under which Japan's quota would not exceed 146 immigrants in any one year, or that Congress empower the President and Secretary of State to confer with the Japanese Government on the question.

April 28.—Warren T. McCray, Governor of Indiana, is found guilty of using the mails to defraud, and is ordered to jail pending sentence.

Mal S. Daugherty is arrested in Cincinnati on the Senate's charge of contempt, and is immediately admitted to bail under habeas corpus proceedings.

One hundred and fourteen miners are entombed by an explosion in the Benwood mine of the Wheeling Steel Corporation at Benwood, West Virginia, and all are believed killed.

April 29.—In his report on the winter maneuvers of the fleet, Admiral R. E. Coontz says that there is serious deficiency in submarines and aircraft, and recommends construction of aircraft carriers, submarine and destroyer tenders, new cruisers, modern submarines, destroyer squadron leaders and airplanes for use with the fleet.

The annual naval supply bill carrying $275,000,000 is passed by the Senate. The Senate adds about $700,000 to the bill as it came from the House, and it goes to the House for conference.

Warren T. McCray resigns as Governor of Indiana, following his conviction of using the mails to defraud.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

One What? — STRANGER (winking) — "Can you direct me to a good drug-store?"

VILLAGER—"You're talking to one right now."—*Dry Goods Economist.*

A Proud Moment.—"Well, I came down with flying colors, anyhow," remarked the painter who had just fallen off the scaffolding with a pot of paint in each hand.—*California Cub.*

The Stork's Understanding.—SOPH—"Why does a stork stand on one foot?"

FRESH—"I'll bite, why does he?"

SOPH—"If he'd lift the other foot, he'd fall down."—*Chaparral.*

England Jazzes Just the Same.—It is stated that there are five million people in the United States who can not read or write. Perhaps that accounts for some of their songs.—*The Humorist (London).*

A Standing Threat.—"Alfred," said his mother in a low, tense voice, "if you disobey me, I will spank you right here on the street."

The little fellow looked up. "Mother," he inquired with interest, "where would you sit?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Second Man Wins.—HOTEL CLERK—"Why, how did you get here?"

HARD EGG—"I just blew in from Montana with a bunch of cattle."

HOTEL CLERK—"Well, where are the rest of them?"

HARD EGG—"Down at the stockade. I ain't as particular as they are."—*Yellow Jacket.*

A Straight Tip.—A young sport who answered an advertisement offering to send some tips on the horses received for his dollar, a card with this advice on it:

Horses to follow—Hearse horses.

Horses to back—Hobby horses.

Horses to put something on—Saw horses.

Horses to let alone—Race horses.—*Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati).*

Great Moments in a Boy's Life.—When he is told he may keep the outcast dog he picked up in the road and brought home.

When the doctor says he has the measles and must be kept home from school.

When he earns his first 10s.

When his little girl friend gives him a note containing a lock of hair.

When he is told the dentist is ill.

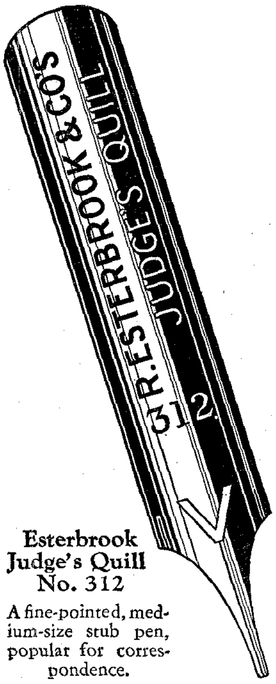
When he is presented with an air-gun on his birthday.—*Punch Bowl.*

They Meant Business.—A man slipt on a banana-peel and executed a very funny fall, not being hurt, as it turned out, but having his dignity somewhat ruffled. When he recovered a moment later a friend was holding his hat and a number of people had formed a circle.

"What do these idlers want?" he snarled.

"They are not idlers," explained his friend soothingly. "Here's a doctor who wants to look you over, a lawyer ready to sue for you and a producer of comic films who would like to sign you up."—*Seacoast News.*

Th Jefferson



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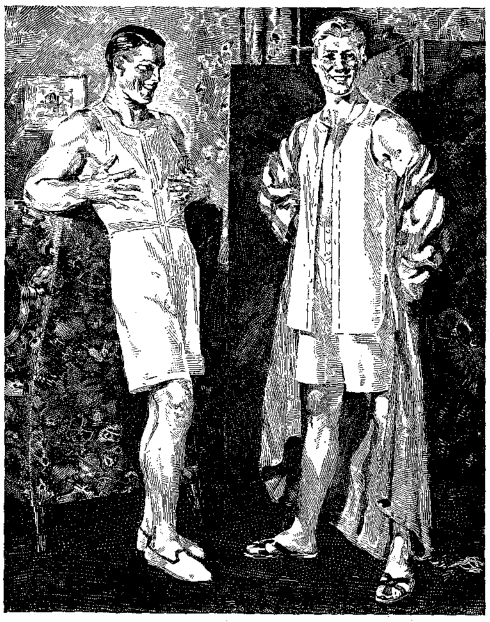

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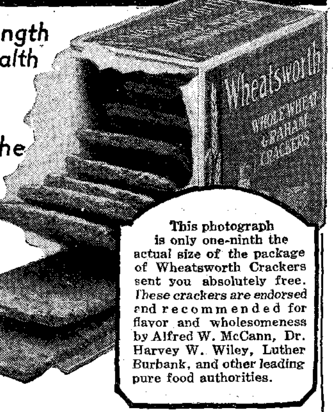

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Continued

Foiling the Robbers.—I understand it now, the oil had to be given away to prevent it being stolen.—*Arkansaw Thomas Cat.*

Another Success.—"Did the patient survive that dangerous operation?"

"Splendidly; more than two hours."—*Meggendorfer Blatter (Munich).*

Who Would Think It?—A $1 bill lasts about six months, says a United States Treasury statement. How do they manage to do that?—*Arkansaw Thomas Cat.*

The Awful Truth.—Glee Clubber—"What I want to know is, am I a bass or a baritone?"

Coach—"No, you are not."—*Yale Record.*

Played by Pop—First Little Girl—"Do you believe there's a devil?"

Second Ditto—"No! It's like Santa Claus. It's your father."—*London Daily News.*

Dad Wasn't Worrying.—"Your boy is trying to write poetry, you say?"

"Yes."

"Why don't you discourage him?"

"Oh, the editors will attend to that."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Cat as a Goat.—Mistress—"Who broke that china jug?"

Maid—"The cat, mum."

Mistress—"What cat?"

Maid—"Why, ain't we got one?"—*London Daily News.*

Looks Bad for Him.—He—"The decree is granted. Now, darling, we can be married at last, just as soon as you have settled the divorce court fees."

She—"Oh, never mind the fees. I have a charge account there."—*The Beacon Light.*

How to Tie a Bow Tie on a Tuxedo Collar.—Hold the tie in your left hand and the collar in your right. Slip your neck in the collar and run the left-hand end of the tie over the right with the left hand, steadying the right end with the other hand. Then drop both ends, catching the left end with the right hand and the right end with the left hand. Reverse hands and pick up the loose end with the nearest hand. Pull this end through the loop with the unengaged hand and squeeze. This ties the bow. As a finishing touch, disentangle the hands.—*Flamingo.*

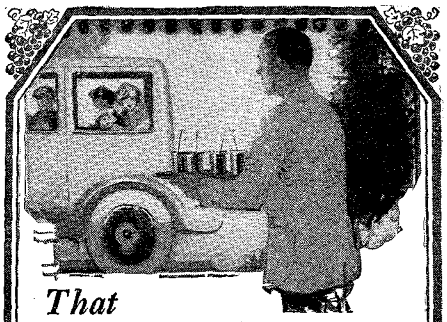
No Use for Them.—A family moved into Arkansas, and as they had been accustomed to keeping everything under lock and key, they brought their locks with them. Having a substantial-looking tool-house, the head of the family put a big lock on the door.

The neighbors for miles around dropt in to look them over, but seemed to be in a hostile frame of mind after one visit. Finally a delegation of leading farmers called on the man of the house.

"Why did you move among us if you thought we were as bad as you try to make out?" they asked.

"Bad? Why, I have the best kind of an opinion of you people."

"Well, then, why do you lock your tool-house? Don't you know that nobody in Arkansas ever stole anything to work with?"—*Judge.*



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